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义务教育教科书

英语（衔接三年级起点）八年级下册

教育部审定
2013

义务教育教科书

English
英语

（衔接三年级起点）

八年级下册



It's fun!
It's easy!

ISBN 978-7-5545-0586-1
定价：9.55元
河北教育出版社



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全国价格举报电话：12315
微信公众号：电子课本大全

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［加拿大］DC 加拿大国际交流中心　合作编写



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致 同 学

亲爱的同学们，新的学期开始了，欢迎大家继续使用这套《英语》教材！

本册《英语》教材供八年级下学期使用。

上个学期我们接触了一些非常有意思的话题，也许你们还记忆犹新，除了家庭节日、社区邻里、交通工具及相关职业表述外，我们还一起探索了自我成长的心理过程。

这个学期，春天来了，万物复苏，在这个春意盎然的季节，让我们一起来感受春天的气息。有哪些奇异的植物和动物我们还未曾见识过？哪些和春天相关的节日与活动还未曾了解？除了这些，我们还会涉猎一些地理、历史、风土人情和奥林匹克运动话题的内容。此外，我们还会和大家共同思考一些问题：互联网能带给我们什么？怎样保护我们赖以生存的自然环境？

本册教材篇章阅读较多，旨在加大阅读技能方面的培养和训练。同学们一定不要去过于关注词和句的细节而丢掉对文章整体结构的理解。我们在Let's Do It! 中专门安排了一些阅读后的活动，希望能对同学们有所帮助。

语言功底需要慢慢积累。每天进步一点，有一天你会突然发现：原来我的英语水平已经这么棒了！



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UNIT 1

Lessons 1 ~ 6

Spring Is Coming!



We Will Learn

Functions

- Talking about the Weather and Spring
- Talking about Outdoor Activities

Grammar

- Word Building

Structures

- It will reach 10°C during the day.
- My class is also planning a field trip to the countryside.
- Everyone longs for spring.
- The temperature drops below zero on those snowy days.

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Lesson 1: How's the Weather?



- How is the weather in your hometown in spring?
- Have you ever heard a weather report? What expressions do they often use?

Danny: Good morning, everyone. I'm Danny Dinosaur on the radio. What's the weather like today? Here's the weather report. Today is Friday, February 28. It will be snowy and hot.

Jenny: *(She laughs.)* Danny! When it snows, it's not hot. It's cold.

Danny: OK, it's not hot. It's not snowing, but it is cloudy.

Jenny: What's the temperature?

Danny: Let's see. It will reach 10°C during the day.

Brian: It's quite warm today. Spring is coming. Is it going to rain, Danny?

Danny: Yes! There will be a shower this afternoon. Maybe there will be a thunderstorm. I hope not! I'm scared of thunder!

Jenny: Wow! What strange weather! Now talk about the sunrise and the sunset.

Danny: This morning, the sun rose. This evening, the sun will set.

Jenny: No, no! Tell us the exact time!

Danny: The sun rose at 7:25 this morning and it will set at 6:09 this evening.



Dig In

Here are some weather icons:

sunny	**rainy**	**cloudy**
windy	**lightning**	**thunderstorm**
foggy	**snowy**	**thunder shower**

Do you know more?

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Let's Do It!

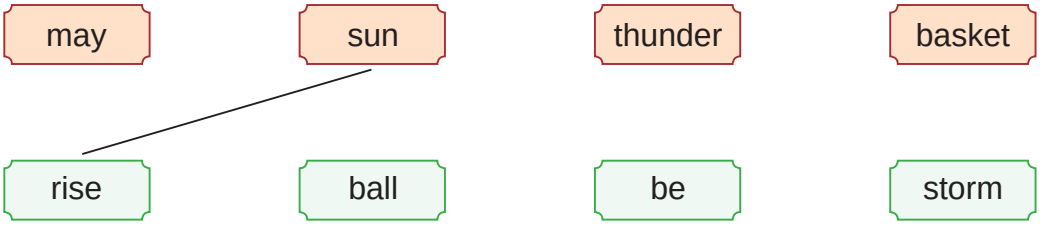
1 Danny is writing a weather report. Help him complete it.

Hello everyone. Here's my weather report. Today is Friday, _____ 28. It is _____. The _____ will reach 10°C during the day. It's quite warm today. There will be a _____ this afternoon. Maybe there will be a _____. Today, the sun rose at 7:25 a.m., and it will set at 6:09 p.m.

2 Listen to the passage and fill in the table.

Date	Weather			Temperature	Time
_____	Day time		_____	_____	Sunrise _____
	Night		_____		Sunset _____

3 Make new words by combining the words below. Complete the sentences with the compound words.



1. Can you hear the thunder? Maybe there will be a _____.
2. The days are getting longer. The _____ today is two minutes earlier than yesterday.
3. A: Will Peter come to the party on Saturday?
   B: I think so. _____ he will come with Jim.
4. Lin Tao's dream is to be a _____ player. He wants to be like Yao Ming.

4 Work in pairs. Talk about the weather in your hometown. Then write a short weather report and share it with the class.

Example:

It's time for the weather report. Today is… The temperature is… The weather will be… If you go out, please remember to… Today, the sun…, and it will… Thank you.

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Lesson 2: It's Getting Warmer!



- What do you know about spring?
- Which season is your favourite?



Dear Jenny,

Today is March 1. Spring has arrived in Shijiazhuang. The temperature was 10°C this morning. This afternoon, it reached 15°C. It was quite warm and the air was fresh. I need neither my heavy winter coat nor my boots now!

On my way to school this morning, I saw some winter jasmine blossoming. Here, people believe the blossom of this flower always tells the coming of spring, so we call winter jasmine "the welcoming-spring flower".

The days are getting longer and the sun rises earlier in the morning. The warm sunshine feels good after the cold winter days. Every morning, I see lots of people exercising in the park. Some practice *Tai Chi*. Others sing and dance. Children run around or play on the swings.

We will have a school basketball game next week. My class is also planning a field trip to the countryside. We will plant trees, enjoy the beautiful flowers and play games. Wow! I can't wait.

What's the weather like in Canada? What do you like to do in spring?

Wang Mei



Learning Tip

How do you pronounce "10°C"? That's "ten degrees Celsius" or "ten degrees centigrade".

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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and write true (T) or false (F).

1. The temperature reached 15°C in the morning. ( )
2. Wang Mei is still wearing boots. ( )
3. Wang Mei saw some winter jasmine on her way to the park. ( )
4. Wang Mei's class is planning a field trip to the countryside. ( )

2 Read the lesson again and tick all the scenes mentioned.

- ☐ The grass grows.
- ☐ The weather is warm.
- ☐ The air is fresh.
- ☐ The flowers blossom.
- ☐ The trees begin to sprout.
- ☐ The days get longer.
- ☐ The sun rises earlier.
- ☐ The birds fly back from the south.



3 What do people like to do in spring? Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in the box.

reach	enjoy	rise	practice	plant

1. When I _____ that village, it was dark.
2. It is getting warm. Many people like to _____ *Tai Chi* in the park.
3. The flowers in the park have blossomed. My grandparents go there to _____ the flowers every morning.
4. The sun _____ early now. Let's get up early and play ping-pong together.
5. Many people go to the countryside to _____ trees in early spring.

4 Talk about spring and outdoor activities. You can use the sentences in Activities 2 and 3.



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Lesson 3: The Sun Is Rising



- How do you feel about the air, flowers and birds in spring?
- Do you know any songs or poems about spring?

The sun is rising,
Spring is coming,
The snow is melting,
Come with me.

Climb the hillside,
The weather is warming,
The wind blows gently,
Through the trees.

One by one,
The flowers blossom.
Enjoy them
One by one.

The sun is rising,
Spring is coming,
See it bring,
The season's change.



Dig In

"The Sun Is Rising" is a song about spring. Spring is a favourite theme for songs and poems in all languages. Look at this poem:

Spring Dawn

Sleeping lazily at dawn in spring,
Sound of birdsong all around.
Last night's wind and rain still ring,
How many blossoms blown to the ground?

This is a Chinese poem translated into English. Can you say this poem in Chinese?

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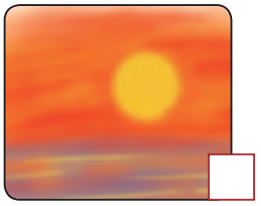
Let's Do It!

1 **Read the song and underline the phrases that describe spring. Then listen and put the pictures in the correct order.**






2 **Pick a spring word. Then use each letter in the word to start a sentence.**

Example:

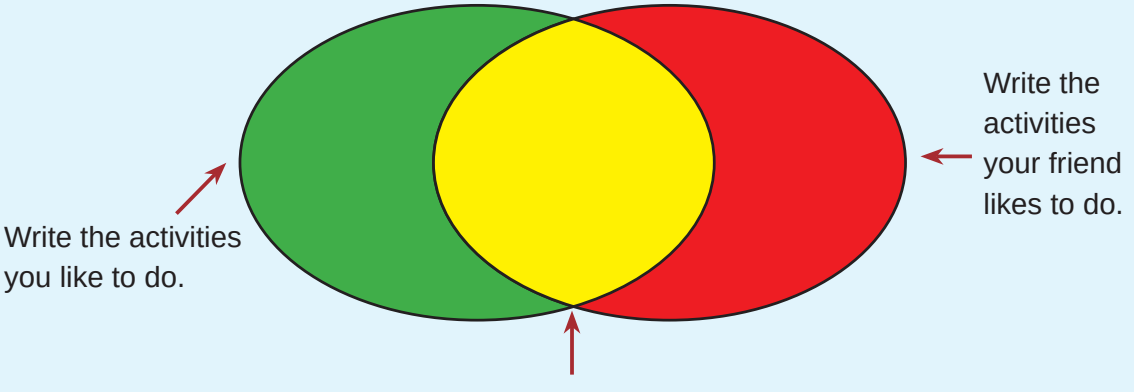
So many flowers blossom.
Pets come out and play.
Really big bears wake up from their dreams.
I enjoy going for walks with my friends.
No tree is left standing without any leaves.
Go ahead, jump for joy because spring is here.



WHAT DO YOU LIKE TO DO OUTSIDE IN SPRING?

The weather is warm in spring. Many people like to play outside and have fun. What do you like to do in spring? Write down your ideas.

What do your friends like to do outdoors in spring? Interview a friend in another school, another city or another country.



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Lesson 4: The Spring City



- Would you like to live in a place where there are no winters?
- What do you enjoy most about spring?

When we think of spring, we think of a season of fine, warm weather and clear, fresh air. We think of new life, green plants and budding trees all around us.

Everyone longs for spring. Spring is a short season in many places around the world. But in my hometown, it feels like spring nearly all year round.



I love my hometown.

The weather here is neither too hot nor too cold. The average winter temperature is 15°C. In summer it never gets too hot. The average temperature is 24°C. The city gets about 1 000 millimetres of rain every year. There's plenty of sunshine too, with about 2 250 hours of sunshine every year. Because of the spring-like weather, you can find hundreds of beautiful flowers and trees anytime of the year.

Can you guess my hometown? Yes, it's Kunming — "the Spring City".



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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

1. What's the average temperature in winter/summer in Kunming?
2. How much rain does the city get every year?
3. How many hours of sunshine does the city get every year?
4. Why are there many flowers all year round in Kunming?

2 Listen to people talking about their hometowns and match the names with the sentences.

Susan	Spring begins in April and ends in June. The temperature is between 4°C and 15°C.
Mike	It is warm and wet. Spring begins in November.
Zhang Jing	The average spring temperature is 5°C. It is very cold.
Tom	The weather is neither too hot nor too cold. The average spring temperature is 20°C.
Dong Chao	They celebrate the Festival of Colours to greet the coming of spring.

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the phrases in the box.

long for　　think of　　feel like　　because of

1. She didn't go to school _____ her illness.
2. He always _____ his friend when he is in trouble.
3. They _____ sunshine during the long rainy days.
4. It's so hot today. It _____ summer.

4 Work in pairs. Talk about the spring in your hometown.

Task tips: You can talk about the weather, the temperature and your favourite activities.



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Lesson 5: Babysitting on a Spring Day



- What outdoor activities do you usually do in spring?
- Have you ever been a babysitter?

Danny is babysitting his cousin Debbie on the playground. Brian is with them.

Danny: Thank you for helping me, Brian. This is my first time babysitting.

Brian: You're welcome, Danny. But where is Debbie?

(Danny turns around. Debbie is on the monkey bars. She is climbing very high.)

Danny: Hold on, Debbie! Don't fall off!



(Danny runs towards Debbie.)

Danny: Come down, please!

Debbie: I want to climb higher!

Brian: Come down, Debbie. You're too high up. Let's play on the swings instead, OK? Danny will push you.

Debbie: OK, I love swings!

(She climbs down, runs to the swing and climbs on.)

Debbie: Push me, Danny! Push me up higher!

Danny: OK. *(He gives her a push.)*

Debbie: *(She laughs.)* Push harder!

Brian: Can I give you a push?

Debbie: No, I want Danny to! Higher, Danny!

Danny: *(He is tired and hot.)* It's time to stop swinging, Debbie.

Debbie: *(She gets off the swing.)* Let's run! Let's play catch. Or soccer? What about basketball? Let's play!

Danny: I know a good game. Let's play "Lie on the Grass".

Brian: Shall we look at the clouds, Debbie?

Debbie: OK! That one looks like a big, white rabbit! It's jumping up and down! I want to jump, too! Come on, Danny! Danny?



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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

1. Who is Danny taking care of?
2. Is it Danny's second time babysitting?
3. What activities does Debbie like?
4. Why does Danny fall asleep on the grass?

2 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the phrases in the box.

thank… for　　hold on　　look like　　fall off

1. This dress fits you very well. You _____ a movie star in it.
2. Be careful! _____ to that bar! I'm coming to help you.
3. Jenny, _____ you _____ helping me practice my spoken English.
4. Lily, look after your little sister. Don't let her _____ the bed.

3 Danny wrote in his diary about his day as a babysitter. Put the paragraphs in the correct order.

Dear Diary,

(1) I woke up before the sun rose this morning. Today I would be a babysitter! I thought about it all day at school.

(　　) Next, I pushed her on the swing. Brian wanted to give her a push, but Debbie said no. She loves her big cousin!

(　　) When the sun set, I took Debbie home. I helped her brush her teeth and climb into bed. I read her a story. At 9:30 p.m., my aunt and uncle came home.

(2) After school, Brian came with me. We went to the playground. I thought that it would be easy to babysit there. I was wrong!

(　　) I wanted to lie on the grass, but Debbie wanted to play games. We ran, we climbed, we played catch and we played soccer. Finally, we had supper. Debbie ate hers in about one minute! Then she was running again! So was I!

(　　) First, Debbie climbed up very high. I was scared that she would hurt herself, but she held on well.

(　　) I can't write any more tonight. I'm too tired. Anyway, it was a good day.



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Lesson 6: Stories about Spring



- What clothes do you wear in spring?
- What interesting things do you see in spring?

Dear Wang Mei,

It isn't snowing today, but there is still snow on the grass. In Edmonton, the weather in March can be cold and snowy or warm and sunny. It's a little wild. The temperature can be as low as -15°C, but it can also reach 15°C. Still, sometimes it snows in April and May! The temperature drops below zero on those snowy days. We probably won't see any flowers until May or June!

After school today, we played outside. We played "snow" soccer. We had to wear our jackets and boots, but it was fun. Danny fell into the snow! Maybe next month we will play in our shorts and T-shirts!

I like the Chinese name for winter jasmine. It's interesting. Here, we have Groundhog Day on February 2 for the coming of spring. In spring, many families drive to the countryside on weekends. A popular place to go is a sugar bush. It's so much fun to make syrup.

I love spring because of all the fun activities. Also, summer follows it!

Talk to you soon!

Jenny



Culture Tip

Groundhog Day is on February 2. On that day, a small animal called a groundhog comes out of a hole in the ground. If it sees its shadow, then spring won't come for another 6 weeks. But if the groundhog does not see its shadow, then spring is very close. How does a groundhog know? It doesn't! It's just a very old tradition in North America.

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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

1. Why does Jenny think the weather in Edmonton is a little wild?
2. What activities do people in Canada do in spring?
3. Why does Jenny love spring?

2 Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

low until zero drop

1. The boy didn't stop running _____ he reached the finish line.
2. Water turns into ice at _____ degrees Celsius.
3. The temperature in Shijiazhuang can be as _____ as -3°C in spring.
4. In my hometown, the temperature can _____ below zero at night.

3 Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the sentences below.

Winter is long, cold and dark, so people stay inside most of the time. When spring arrives, people turn their thoughts to the outdoors. _____ They like to wear light shirts and blouses on warm spring days.

_____ There are lots of activities: cycling, in-line skating and picnicking in the park. Many schools have soccer teams and other clubs for their students. Spring is a time to look forward to flowers and fresh food from the garden. Many people go outside and work in their gardens.

_____ Everyone loves spring.



A. What fun outdoor activities do people like to do in spring?
B. Spring is a season of hope.
C. People don't need to wear heavy clothes to keep warm.

4 Think about things you can do in spring and why you do them. Write a short passage to share with your classmates.

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Unit Review

Building Your Vocabulary

I. Unscramble the words and discover the answer to the riddle.

i n s t e d a	_ _ ◯ _ _ _ _
s h u p	◯ _ _ _
l y n e a r	_ _ _ ◯ _ _
d w i n	_ ◯ _ _
p l n t e y	_ _ _ ◯ _ _
g o n l	_ _ _ ◯

Riddle:
It is a season. People always think of it as a time of rebirth, renewal and regrowth.

Answer:
It's _____.

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words or phrases in the box.

push　plenty of　not… until　neither… nor　average　activity

1. Don't worry. We have _____ time to get ready for the trip.
2. _____ Lucy _____ her sister passed the English exam.
3. This year, our school organized lots of _____ to enrich our lives.
4. Brian _____ the door open and went into the room.
5. He did _____ watch TV _____ 10:00 p.m.
6. The _____ age of these workers is 20. They are really active.

Grammar in Use

Match the words to make compound words. Then make sentences using the new words.

news　home　country　thunder　any　play　hill　sun　week

side　storm　town　paper　set　end　more　ground　side

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Listening and Speaking

I. Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the letters in red.

1. Tell us the exact time!
2. I know a good game.
3. When it snows, it's not hot.
4. I love spring because of all the fun activities.

II. Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.

1. What is Steven going to do this Saturday?
2. Who will go to the countryside together with Steven?
3. What time will they meet at the park gate?

III. What season do you enjoy most? What do you like about it? Talk about it with your partner. You can use the ideas below.

The Weather
It is too hot/cold/windy/snowy.
The weather is just right.
It gets warmer/colder.

Environment
Flowers blossom and trees turn green.
There are many fresh fruits and vegetables.
It is cold and there is snow and ice everywhere.

Sunrise/Sunset
The sun rises early/late.
The sun sets at about 6:00 p.m.
The days get longer/shorter.

Activities
I love swimming in the sea.
I can go boating with my parents.
We go skiing during the winter holiday.

Putting It All Together

Read the passage and answer the questions.

Festivals in Spring

The Spring Festival: The Spring Festival, the Chinese New Year, falls on the first day of the first lunar month, and ends on the fifteenth day. There are all kinds of cultural activities during this festival. Firework shows, dragon dancing and lion dancing are very common. It is a time for families to get together. No matter where they are, people come home to celebrate the festival with their families.

Maslenitsa: Maslenitsa draws its roots from religious activities, but now it is about the new birth of nature. Pancakes are an important part of the celebration because they are round, yellow and hot, just like the sun. The festival lasts for a week. There are special activities. It is perhaps the most cheerful holiday in Russia.

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The Festival of Colours: Every year, Indian people celebrate this festival to greet the coming of spring. During the celebration, people pray, dance and share special food. They throw bright, colourful powders at friends and strangers. Hugs and smiles are also a part of the celebration. Everyone has fun.

1. How long does the Spring Festival last in China?
2. What are some common cultural activities during the Spring Festival?
3. Why are pancakes an important part of the celebration of Maslenitsa in Russia?
4. Who celebrates the Festival of Colours?

Self-Evaluation

Find more examples from this unit. Then mark your stars.

I. Talking about the Weather and Spring

It's quite warm today. Spring is coming.

I can describe the weather and spring in English.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆



II. Talking about Outdoor Activities

Children run around or play on the swings.

I can describe outdoor activities in English.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

III. Word Building

maybe thunderstorm sunrise

I know a lot of English compound words.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Enjoyment

Hills, loud with new water,
Running swiftly under ice
As clear as glass.
Flowers, tiny, brave and
Bright in the old snow.

Trees, smelling fresh with life.
Leaves opening slowly
Under the pale blue sky.
The sun, warm and golden,
Softly kissing the earth.

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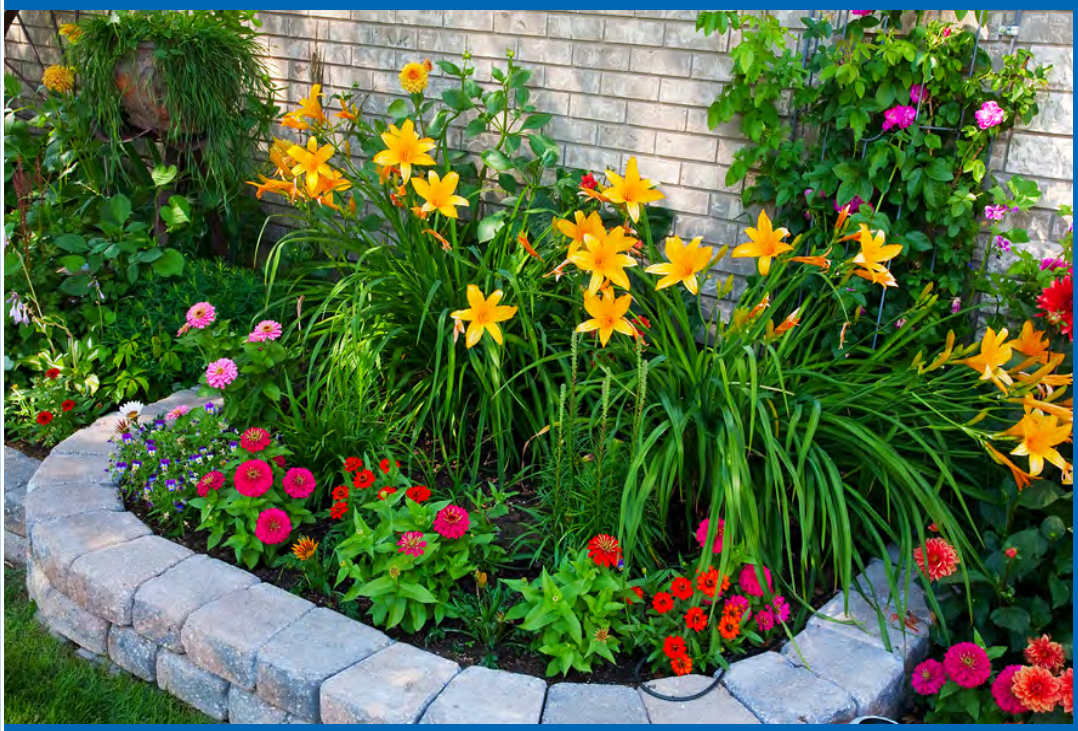
UNIT 2

Lessons 7 ~ 12

Plant a Plant!



We Will Learn

Functions

- Talking about Plants and Gardening

Grammar

- Word Building

Structures

- It's fun and important to plant plants.
- Gardening is a very enjoyable hobby.
- That is the whole purpose of growing a garden.

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Lesson 7: Planting Trees



- When is Tree Planting Day in China?
- What are the basic steps for planting a tree?

It's March 12. Li Ming and his classmates are on a hillside. They are planting trees as a school project. A worker is there helping them.

Li Ming: Excuse me, sir. We are digging a hole. Is it big enough?

Worker: Maybe you should make the hole a little bigger. It must be large enough to hold the roots of the seedling.

Li Ming: I see. Thank you.

Worker: Now, put the seedling inside, cover the roots and fill the hole with dirt. Then pack the dirt around the new tree with your feet.

Wang Mei: OK. By the way, there is another group of people down the hill. Are they also coming to plant trees?

Worker: Yes. Many people are worried because the environment is changing, and they want to do something to help.

Li Ming: These changes are serious. When there is a dust storm in spring, it gets windy and dirty everywhere.

Wang Mei: Ms. Liu told us the wind blows the dirt and the sand here from the north. Nothing can stop the wind because there are not many trees left.

Worker: Exactly. A lot of rich lands in the northern area have turned into desert.

Li Ming: I suppose tree planting is very important work.

Wang Mei: For sure. I really like this project. It's also a great way to learn about nature.

Worker: Yes. It's fun and important to plant plants. Oh, and please remember to put a little water in the bottom of the hole.



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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and write true (T) or false (F).

1. Li Ming and Wang Mei were having a picnic on a farm. ( )
2. They asked a teacher for help. ( )
3. Li Ming saw another group of people on the hillside. ( )
4. Wang Mei really liked the project. ( )

2 Fill in the blanks with the words in the box. Then put the steps for planting a tree in the correct order.

bottom hole around cover roots

☐ Put the _____ of the seedling into the hole.
☐ Put a little water in the _____ of the hole.
☐ _____ the roots and fill the hole with dirt.
☐ Pack the dirt _____ the new tree with your feet.
☐ Dig a _____ big enough to hold the roots of the seedling.

3 Complete the passage with the missing phrases.

The Green Great Wall was built across _____ of the country. What is the Green Great Wall? It is made up of strips of human-planted forest.

Each year _____ blow a lot of soil off the land. Things are getting more and more serious. About 3 600 square kilometres of grassland are taken by the Gobi Desert every year.

The Green Great Wall project started in 1978. By _____, people hold back the expansion of the desert and raise northern China's forest coverage by 5% to 15%. By the year 2050, _____ will be about 2 800 miles long.



A. the Green Great Wall B. planting more trees
C. dust storms D. the northern part

4 Work in pairs. Read the lesson and the passage above again. Why should we plant trees? Talk about it and list at least three reasons.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

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Lesson 8: Why Are Plants Important?



- What plants grow near your home?
- Why do we need trees?

Danny, Jenny and Brian are walking in a forest.



Jenny: I love this forest. There are so many trees and plants. The air is always clean and fresh.

Brian: Yes. Trees and other plants help clean the air.

Jenny: That's true. It's pleasant to walk in the forest. When the weather is sunny and hot, you can sit in the shade under a tree. It's nice and cool.



Danny: I'm hungry! Maybe I can eat a plant!

Brian: Sure, Danny! Look, there is an apple tree over there!

Danny: Is there a donut tree?

Brian: Donuts don't grow on trees!

Jenny: Trees and other plants are important to people. They help us fulfill our basic needs.

Brian: That's for sure. People use trees and other plants in many ways. The trees and plants take energy from the sun and turn it into food. Medicine and clothing are also made from trees and plants.

Jenny: The forest is important to animals, too. Many animals live in the forest and eat the fruit from the trees. They eat other plants, too.

Brian: And plants cover the soil. That way, the wind and water don't carry the soil away. Plants also make everything look beautiful.

Danny: In a word, we can't live without plants!

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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and tick the items mentioned.

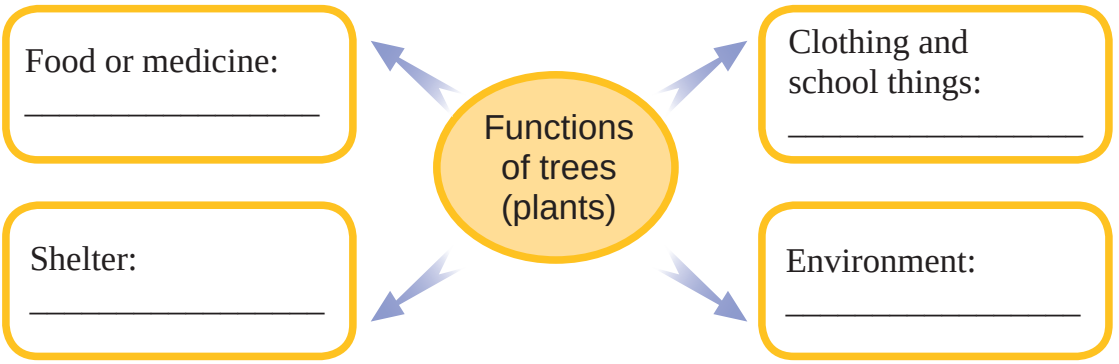
- ☐ People can eat plants or use them as medicine.
- ☐ Plants help make the air clean and fresh.
- ☐ Many animals live in the forest.
- ☐ Books, paper, pencils and erasers all come from plants.
- ☐ Animals eat the fruit from the trees.
- ☐ The plants cover the soil and can stop the dust.
- ☐ When the weather is sunny and hot, people can sit in the shade under a tree.
- ☐ The plants make everything look beautiful.
- ☐ People use wood from trees to build houses and furniture.

2 Complete the passage with the correct forms of the words in the box.

basic shade forest cover pleasant

There are many trees and plants. It's _____ to walk in the forest. When the weather is sunny and hot, you can sit in the _____ under a tree. Trees and other plants are one of our _____ needs for life. Many things are made from trees and plants. Most animals live in the _____ and eat the fruit from the trees. And plants _____ the soil. That way, the wind and water don't carry the soil away.

3 Work in pairs. Think about why we need plants. Discuss it and fill in the mind map. You can use some ideas from Activity 1.



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Lesson 9: Gardening with Mary



- What's your favourite TV program?
- Have you ever watched a program about gardening on TV?



Show: Gardening with Mary
Time: Saturdays, 2:00 p.m.
TV channel: ABS (channel 53)

Do you like gardening? Don't miss "Gardening with Mary" on Saturday afternoons. Mary Green will show you the best way to grow all kinds of plants. She has lots of good advice for every gardener!

What kinds of flowers will grow best in your garden? When is the best time to plant vegetables? How much water do new trees need? Mary knows. She has all the answers!

"Gardening is a very enjoyable hobby," says Mary Green. "First, you have fun working in your garden. I just love to dig in the soil! Then, you can enjoy fresh flowers, vegetables and fruit from your own garden."

Mary Green has written many popular books about gardening: *Grow Your Own Food*, *Green Is My Favourite Colour*, *Smell the Roses* and more. Now she has a TV show! Watch Mary at work in her own garden. She will plant an apple tree. She will show you the best place to grow potatoes. She will tell you about her favourite flowers: roses.

"I have a special show about roses," says Mary Green. "I love roses! Roses smell so wonderful. Are roses difficult to grow? No! You just have to choose the right kinds of roses for your garden."



Log onto our website and post your questions there. In every show, she will read the posts and answer your questions.

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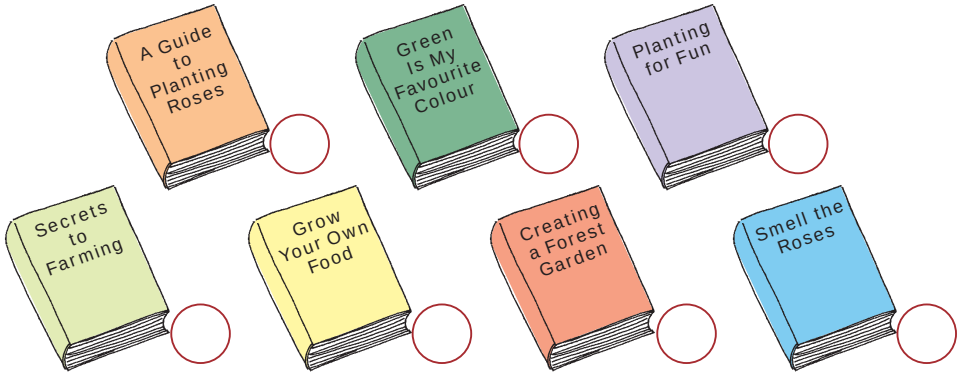
Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and choose the correct answers.

1. "Gardening with Mary" is on _____.
   ☐ Saturday afternoons ☐ Saturday evenings
2. Mary Green will show us the best way to grow _____ on the show.
   ☐ roses ☐ all kinds of plants
3. Mary Green thinks roses are _____ to grow.
   ☐ easy ☐ difficult

2 Are the books below written by Mary? Listen to the names of the books and tick the ones mentioned.



3 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in the box.

answer plant water garden show

1. They especially like _____ flowers. They have a garden full of _____.
2. This flower needs lots of _____. You should _____ it every day.
3. Who can _____ this question? The _____ is very easy.
4. Mary likes _____ so much. She spends most of her time in the _____.
5. Yesterday, Mr. Cox _____ us the best way to make noodles on the TV _____.

The words in the box play different roles in each sentence above. How are they different? Can you find more words like those?

Learn to learn

4 Suppose you are writing to Mary, what questions would you like to ask her about gardening?

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Lesson 10: Make Your Garden Grow!



- Do you like gardening?
- What is fun about growing a garden?

There are many ways to grow a garden. You must consider many things when you decide to begin gardening.

Does your garden get enough sun? That's important. Most plants need a lot of sunlight to grow well.

Does your garden have good soil? You can test it to make sure. To make the soil rich enough, you can put compost in your garden. It is the best food for plants.

Is it easy to water your garden? Plants need water to grow strong and stay healthy. Usually, rain waters plants, but sometimes there is not enough rain, and the garden gets dry. You need to keep water nearby.

What else do you need to consider for your garden? Think about animals. Rabbits, squirrels and many other animals will try to get into your garden and eat your plants. You need to make a fence. It can help keep these small animals away from your garden.



Finally, don't forget to have fun. That is the whole purpose of growing a garden. You have fun planting it. You have fun taking care of it. And best of all, you have fun eating all the great food from it.



Hands-on Activity

Plant your own seed in a pot. Just follow these steps:

- Dig a small hole. Put the seed in it.
- Cover your seed with soil.
- Water your seed every day. It can't water itself!
- Put it in the sun. Plants need sunshine!

Soon, your seed will grow roots and a stem. Then it will grow a leaf and then another leaf. Your seed will grow into a plant.

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Let's Do It!

1 What do you need to consider to grow a good garden? Read the lesson and tick the factors mentioned.

☐ heat	☐ light	☐ space	☐ a fence	☐ temperature
☐ climate	☐ water	☐ air	☐ soil	☐ sunlight

2 Read the lesson again and write true (T) or false (F).

1. Before we begin gardening, there are many things we need to consider. ( )
2. Few plants need a lot of sunlight to grow well. ( )
3. Sometimes there is not enough rain, and the garden gets dry. ( )
4. A fence can help keep small animals away from your garden. ( )
5. Getting exercise is the whole purpose of growing a garden. ( )

3 The words in italics are from this unit. Tick the correct answers to complete the sentences.

1. If you put one thing _____ another thing to hide it or keep it safe and warm, you *cover* it.
   ☐ over ☐ under
2. Before you plant a garden, you should *consider* or _____ carefully about something.
   ☐ look ☐ think
3. The *purpose* means the _____ for something.
   ☐ reason ☐ time
4. The engineer *tests* the machine to _____ if it works well.
   ☐ check ☐ make



WHAT DO YOU WANT TO PLANT?

Suppose you have a garden, what do you want to plant? Write a passage and present it to your classmates.

Example:

I want to plant vegetables in my garden. I'd like to plant tomatoes and eggplants. I will water them on time. My grandpa is good at farming. I will ask him for advice. I will have fresh vegetables. Gardening is fun!



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Lesson 11: Amazing Plants



- How many plants can you name?
- Have you ever heard about any special plants?



A flying flower?

Look at this plant. Its flowers look like egrets. What are egrets? They are a kind of bird. Because this plant's flowers look like flying egrets, people call it the egret flower. It grows in eastern Asia. Isn't it beautiful?



Can plants be shy?

We all know that people can be shy. But how can a plant be shy? When something touches this plant's leaves, they close up tightly. After a few minutes, the leaves open up again. This plant is fun for small children to play with.

What makes a tree laugh?

When it comes to laughing, this tree is really funny. This is because the fruit of this tree has a hole in it. If the wind blows, this amazing tree "laughs". When people first hear it laughing, they are usually quite surprised and begin to laugh along with the tree. It grows in the middle of Africa.



Can a fossil be alive?

Look at this plant. It grows in the southwest of Africa. Like most plants, it has roots. But it has only two leaves and a stem. Its two leaves continue to grow for its whole life. Does it look old? This plant can live as long as 1 500 years, so people call it a living fossil.



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Let's Do It!

1 Listen and number the sentences.

☐ When you touch this kind of plant, it closes up tightly.
☐ This plant can live as long as 1 500 years. It really is a fossil.
☐ Look at these flowers! They look like flying egrets!
☐ This amazing tree laughs when the wind blows.

2 Read the lesson and fill in the table.

Plant	Place	Feature
		
	South America, China and other countries.	When something touches its leaves, they close up tightly. After a few minutes, they open up again.
		
		

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct words. The first letter is given.

1. Don't t_____ the dish! It's very hot!
2. China is a country in e_____ Asia.
3. He was too s_____ to talk to others.
4. She cut her hair very short and everyone was s_____ by her new look.

4 Look for more amazing plants and talk about one of them. You can talk about the following aspects.

Task tips:
What is it? Where does it live? What does it look like?
Why do you think it is amazing?



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Lesson 12: Danny's Plant



- What is agriculture?
- What kind of plants do you want to grow?

Date: March 28

Weather: Sunny and warm



Dear Diary,

I have a lot to write about this week!

I want to write a report about agriculture. Agriculture is all about growing plants and raising animals for food.

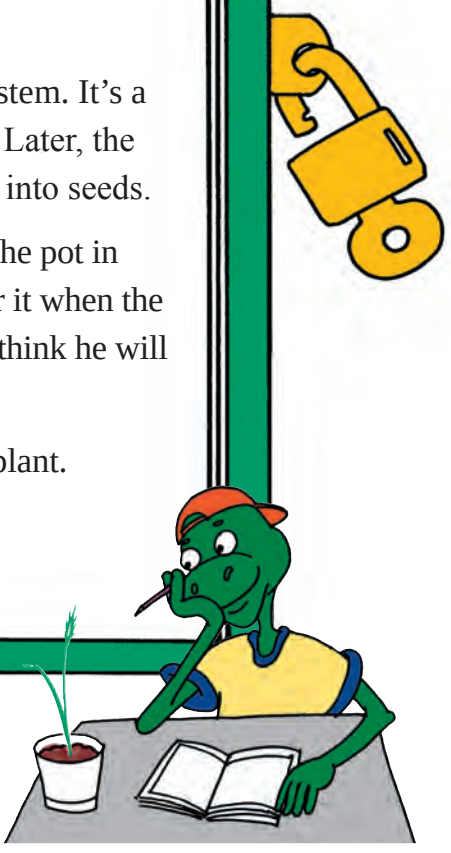
To learn more about plants, we planted some seeds. I planted one in a small pot. I gave it plenty of water, and it sprouted a few days later. Soon, it grew a stem and a leaf.

Now, something new is growing at the top of the stem. It's a flower bud. It will open up and turn into a flower. Later, the flower will become a head, and the head will turn into seeds.

I'm going to look after my plant carefully. I'll put the pot in the yard. There, it can get some sunshine. I'll cover it when the weather is cold. I'll send some seeds to Li Ming. I think he will love them.

Now I'm going to draw a beautiful picture of my plant.

Danny



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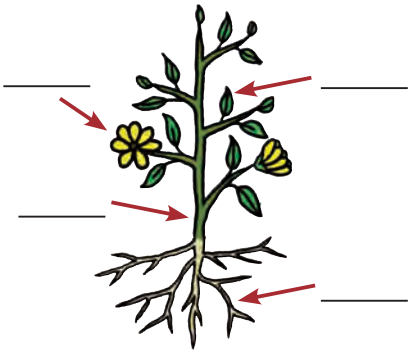
Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

1. What did Danny and his classmates do to learn more about plants?
2. What happened after Danny watered the seed of his plant?
3. Why will Danny put the pot in the yard?
4. What does Danny want to send to Li Ming?

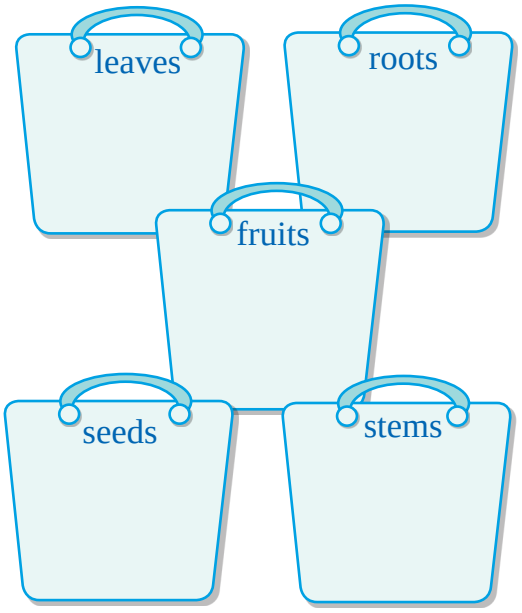
2 Complete the sentences and label the plant.

A. A bud opens up and becomes a _____.
B. A _____ grows under the ground and gets water from the soil.
C. A _____ is the long thin part of a plant.
D. _____ are parts of a plant. They grow from a stem, from a branch or directly from the root.



3 What parts of plants do we usually eat? Group them into the baskets.

Parts of Plants We Eat





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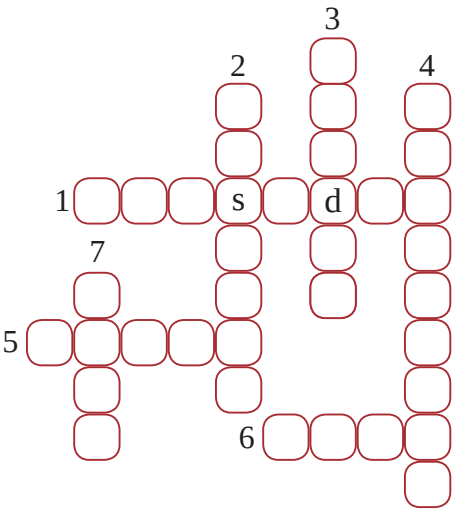
Unit Review

Building Your Vocabulary

Complete the clues and do the crossword.



ACROSS

1. This project is challenging, but it's good for everyone. If you have time, you should c_____ it.
5. You should never judge a book by its c_____, but should you judge a story by its title?
6. The stone is brown and round. It has a h_____ in the centre.

DOWN

2. The e_____ sky turned pink as the sun rose.
3. A g_____ is a place outside. You grow plants in it.
4. She was supposed to be on a trip. So when I saw her here, I was s_____.
7. They have learned English in school. M_____ of them understand English well.

Grammar in Use

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the given words.

1. We had a _____ (please) journey to England this summer.
2. It is _____ (amaze) that this tree laughs when the wind blows.
3. The children are drawing with their _____ (colour) markers.
4. Be _____ (care) with your handwriting.
5. After the earthquake, they became _____ (home) people.
6. They are _____ (happy) about the bad news.

II. Write out the words according to the requirements.

1. hope _____(adj.)
2. water _____(v.)
3. useful _____(adv.)
4. dirt _____(adj.)
5. warm _____(v.)
6. book _____(v.)

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7. sun _____(adj.)　　8. danger _____(adj.)
9. cover _____(v.)　　10. lazy _____(adv.)

Listening and Speaking

I. Listen and repeat.

1. I drew a picture of my plants.
2. Are they also coming to plant trees?
3. What makes a tree laugh?
4. When something touches this plant's leaves, they close up tightly.

II. Listen to the sentences and circle the words or phrases you hear.

1.	A. dust storm	B. TV channel	C. a flower bud
2.	A. dry	B. shy	C. cry
3.	A. eastern	B. northern	C. southern
4.	A. at the top of	B. in the bottom of	C. in the middle of
5.	A. by the way	B. in a word	C. best of all

III. Suppose you are Danny. Bring a photo of a plant to class and talk about it with a partner. Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of plant is it?
2. What is it used for?
3. Is it important to us?
4. How can we protect this plant?



Putting It All Together

I. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Are Plants Important to All Animals?

Plants and animals are living things. All living things need food for energy. Without a way to get energy, they would die. Plants and animals get their food in different ways. A plant uses the energy in sunlight to make food for itself. Without sun or oxygen, small plants would not be able to grow into bigger plants. If you put a seed in the ground and give it water and energy from the sun, it will grow. It will grow into good food for other living things, mainly animals. Some animals, such as cows and pandas, eat plants. Some animals eat other animals. We call these animals carnivores. Still, plants feed all animals! How? Think of a tiger. The tiger eats animals that eat plants. Without plants, the tiger would have nothing to eat.

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1. What are living things?
2. Do plants and animals get their food in the same way?
3. How does a plant make food for itself?
4. What do animals eat?

II. How do you plant a plant? Write down your answer and discuss it with your partner.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



Self-Evaluation

Find more examples from this unit. Then mark your stars.

I. Talking about Plants and Gardening

Please remember to put a little water in the bottom of the hole.

_____

_____

I can discuss plants and gardening in English.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

II. Word Building

Plant a plant!

It gets windy and dirty everywhere.

_____

_____

I know a lot of English prefixes, suffixes and conversion words.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Pretty Little Plant

There was a plant.
There was a plant.
A pretty little plant.
A pretty little plant.
The prettiest plant,
The prettiest plant,
That you ever did see.
That you ever did see.

And the plant in the hole,
And the plant in the hole,
And the hole in the ground,
And the hole in the ground,
And the green grass grew all around,
All around,
And the green grass grew all around.



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UNIT 3

Lessons 13 ~ 18

Animals Are Our Friends



We Will Learn

Functions

- Talking about Animals

Grammar

- Indefinite Pronouns (some, any)

Structures

- Dogs are friendly and loyal.
- When animals are scared, they can be dangerous.
- For this reason, tigers are important to the environment.

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Lesson 13: Danny's Big Scare



- Do you have a pet? What is its name?
- What kind of pets would you like to have?

The doorbell is ringing. Jenny goes to open the door.

Jenny: Hello Danny. Come in, please.

Danny: I ran all the way to your house. Would you and Brian like to go to the zoo this Saturday? I hear there are some new animals at the zoo.



Jenny: Good idea. Brian isn't at home. He hasn't been to the zoo in Edmonton yet. I think he will be glad to go.

(Danny screams!)

Jenny: Danny, what happened? Why did you scream?

Danny: I tried to sit down, but a tiny tiger jumped off the sofa!

Jenny: That's my new friend — Zoe. She is Aunt Jane's cat. Her family went on a vacation and she asked me to take care of Zoe. You almost sat on her. She's afraid of you now.

Danny: Sorry, Zoe. Don't be afraid of me. Come here! I have some donuts for you.

Jenny: Danny! Zoe likes to eat fish. She doesn't like donuts.



Danny: She's gentle and quiet. I'd love to have a pet, too.

Jenny: What pet would you like to have?

Danny: I'd like to have a dog. Dogs are friendly and loyal.

Jenny: Yeah. They even help people sometimes.

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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and underline the sentences that describe pets.

Example:
Zoe likes to eat fish.

2 Read the lesson again and fill in the blanks.

One day, Danny _____ all the way to Jenny's house. He _____ the doorbell, and Jenny welcomed him. Danny asked Jenny and Brian to go to the zoo on Saturday. Jenny thought it was a good idea. Suddenly, Danny screamed! He told Jenny he saw a _____ tiger jump off the _____.

3 Look at the list of popular pets. Match each pet with the reasons why people might have it as a pet. Finally, tick the pets you have or would like to have.

The most popular pets in the world	Reasons
☐ cats ☐ dogs ☐ fish ☐ birds ☐ other small mammals (rabbits, ferrets…) ☐ others	quiet kind loyal lovely cute helpful good companions



4 Work in groups. Interview your group members about their pets and complete the survey.

Do you have a pet?
If yes, what is it?
If no, what pet would you like to have?
Can you describe your pet?
• What does it look like?
• What does it eat?
• What does it like/dislike doing?
• How do you look after it?



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Lesson 14: Amazing Animals



- Can you name some animals you have never seen before?
- What animals do you think are amazing? Why?



Long-eared jerboas look like mice. With their long ears, they also remind people of rabbits. Their ears are much longer than their heads. They live in the deserts of Asia. On the sand, they jump like kangaroos! What a cute animal!



Kiwis are birds, but they can't fly. Kiwis can be as big as chickens. Like all birds, they lay eggs — big eggs. People call them Kiwis because they make the sound: keee-weee. Kiwis live in New Zealand and are a national animal of the country. Do you like them?

Long-nosed monkeys live in Southeast Asia. They are famous for their large noses. Their noses are as big as eggplants! When the monkeys are happy or excited, they shake their noses. That's funny!



Can fish fly? Most people would say no. Look at this fish. It looks like a bird with its large wings. It can jump out of the water and flap its wings up to 70 times a second. You can see flying fish all over the world. It flies out of the water to avoid enemies.



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Let's Do It!

1 Listen to the passage and write true (T) or false (F).

1. Jerboas have long ears and look like mice. ( )
2. Jerboas' front legs are longer than their back legs. ( )
3. Jerboas are good at jumping. ( )
4. They live all over Europe. ( )

2 Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

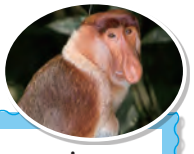
lay wings enemy avoid mouse sand

1. The _____ didn't see the cat nearby. It ran out the cave and was caught by the cat.
2. In summer, he likes to go to the beach. He enjoys walking on the _____.
3. These days, more and more people are raising chickens, not only because chickens are great pets, but also because they _____ eggs.
4. Birds use their _____ to fly.
5. The driver had to stop suddenly to _____ an accident.
6. Man has no greater _____ than himself.

3 Suppose you are a zoologist and fill out the animal information cards.



Name: Long-eared jerboas
Where do they live?
_____
What makes them amazing?
They look like _____. With their long ears, they also remind people of _____.



Name: Long-nosed monkeys
Where do they live?
_____
What makes them amazing?
_____



Name: Kiwis
Where do they live?
_____
What makes them amazing?
They are birds, but they can't fly. They _____ big eggs.



Name: Flying fish
Where do they live?
_____
What makes them amazing?
_____

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Lesson 15: The Zoo Is Open



- What animals do you think are dangerous? Why?
- What rules should we obey at the zoo?

It's Saturday. Jenny, Danny and Brian don't have classes today. They go to the zoo.

At a quarter to eleven, Brian, Jenny and Danny arrive at the zoo. They go through the entrance and see a sign.



Danny: *(He points to the sign.)* Why can't we take photos?

Brian: Maybe cameras scare the animals. When animals are scared, they can be dangerous.

Jenny: Look! There's a bear. And he's sleeping.

Danny: It's nearly noon. He's very lazy! Wake up, Mr. Bear! I have some donuts for you!

Jenny: Danny, stop! You can't feed donuts to a bear!

Brian: Remember the sign? We can't feed the animals.

Danny: Oh, that's right! Sorry, I forgot. Let's see the pandas. They're so cute.

Jenny: We don't have any pandas at the Edmonton Zoo, Danny.

Danny: Why not?

Jenny: Pandas live mainly in China. They eat bamboo. We don't have any bamboo here in Edmonton.

Danny: I see. But we have lots of grass here. Look at those giraffes. They like eating grass. Maybe the pandas could eat some grass instead of bamboo.

Jenny: And maybe you could eat some carrots instead of all those donuts.

Danny: You're funny, Jenny. I'm a dinosaur, not a rabbit.



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Let's Do It!

1 Listen and tick the correct answers.

1. What day is today?
   ☐ Saturday. ☐ Sunday.
2. Where do they go?
   ☐ The zoo. ☐ The park.
3. What time is it when they arrive?
   ☐ 11:15 a.m. ☐ 10:45 a.m.
4. What do they see at the entrance?
   ☐ A photo. ☐ A sign.
5. What animals do they see?
   ☐ A bear and a panda. ☐ A bear and some giraffes.

2 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words or phrases in the box.

danger nearly instead of go through take photos wake up

1. This box is too big. It can't _____ the door.
2. We took the plane _____ the train to travel there.
3. Excuse me, can I _____ here? It's beautiful!
4. The boys are playing soccer on the street. It's very _____.
5. I never remember my dreams when I _____.
6. It was _____ 10:00 p.m. when he got home last night.



WE'RE GOING TO THE ZOO!

Have you ever visited a zoo? Write a story about your trip to the zoo. Don't forget to answer these questions:

- When did you go to the zoo?
- Who went to the zoo with you?
- What animals did you see?
- What animals did you like best? Why?
- Did you feed any animals?
- Are zoos good for animals? Why or why not?



Zoos help stop animals from going extinct.

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Lesson 16: The Bear Escaped!



- What do you know about April Fools' Day?
- Have you ever played a trick on a friend? What did you do?

Jenny and Brian are in the classroom. They are looking for Danny.

Jenny: *(She whispers.)* There's Danny, Brian. And he is sleeping! Let's do it now!

Brian: *(He smiles.)* OK.

(They quietly walk over to Danny.)



Brian: Danny! Danny! Wake up! The bear at the zoo woke up! He escaped! We heard about it on the radio!

Danny: *(He is excited.)* He escaped? That's great!

Jenny: No, Danny! What will happen if he comes to our neighbourhood?

Brian: On Saturday, you asked the bear to wake up. You wanted to give him some donuts. Do you remember? Maybe the bear is coming to get his donuts!

Jenny: *(She laughs.)* Maybe you will have a new pet, Danny — a pet bear!

Danny: Oh no! I don't have any donuts today. He will be angry!

Brian: He might eat you instead, Danny!

(Danny jumps up and down.)

Danny: Run, everyone! There's a fierce bear coming. Protect yourselves!

(Danny suddenly stops and thinks.)

Danny: Hey… Wait a minute. Why are you laughing? You're joking, aren't you?

Brian & Jenny: *(They point at Danny.)* Happy April Fools' Day!

Culture Tip

April Fools' Day is the first day of April. In most Western countries, people like to play jokes on each other. When you play a joke on somebody, you laugh and they laugh, too. But don't play jokes that make other people sad or mad. April Fools' Day is meant to be fun for everyone.

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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and fill in the blanks to complete the story.

Today was April Fools' Day. Jenny and Brian wanted to play a trick on Danny. Danny was sleeping. Jenny and Brian _____ him up. They told Danny a bear _____ from the zoo. Danny was not scared when he first heard the news. _____, he felt happy. Then he heard the bear was coming for his donuts. He was scared and told everyone to run. But he soon realized they were playing a _____ on him.

2 Listen to this introduction about bears. Then correct the following passage.

Bears are gentle animals. A bear usually has a large body with long, strong legs, a long nose and a short tail. While polar bears eat meat and giant pandas feed on grass, other bears eat both meat and fruit. Bears can run faster than tigers and lions. They are good swimmers. They are also good at climbing trees. The number of bears is getting bigger and bigger. There are only seven kinds of bears in the world now. We should protect them and stop them from disappearing.



3 Search for more information about April Fools' Day on the Internet or in books, then do the following things.

1. Write down the information on a piece of paper.
2. Exchange it with a partner or a group member.
3. Imagine today is April Fools' Day. Work in groups and think about how you can play a joke on your friends. Whose joke is the most interesting?

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Lesson 17: Save the Tigers



- Where can you usually see a tiger?
- Do you think tigers need our help? Why or why not?

"Save the tigers" is a group of volunteers. These volunteers hope to save the tigers of the world. At the beginning of the 20th century, the number of tigers in the wild was around 100 000. But today that number has dropped to a few thousand.



Save the Tigers group works to protect the tigers.

Tigers live in the forests of Asia. They usually have orange fur and dark stripes. Tigers are symbols of strength and courage. In many stories, they are brave. The tiger is at the top of the food chain. It helps keep the number of other wild animals in balance. For this reason, tigers are important to the environment.


These tigers live in a zoo.

In recent years, tigers have been in danger of disappearing. Some people hunt and kill tigers for money. People have cut down a lot of trees as well. As forests disappear, tigers lose their homes. The number of tigers in the wild is quickly decreasing and we must do something about it.



Learning Tip

There are currently six types of tigers: the Bengal tiger, the Siberian tiger, the Sumatran tiger, the Malayan tiger, the Indochinese tiger and the South China tiger.



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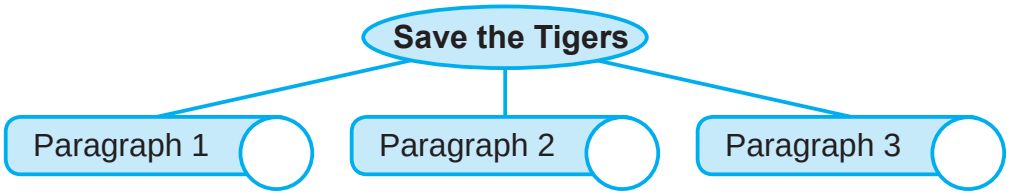
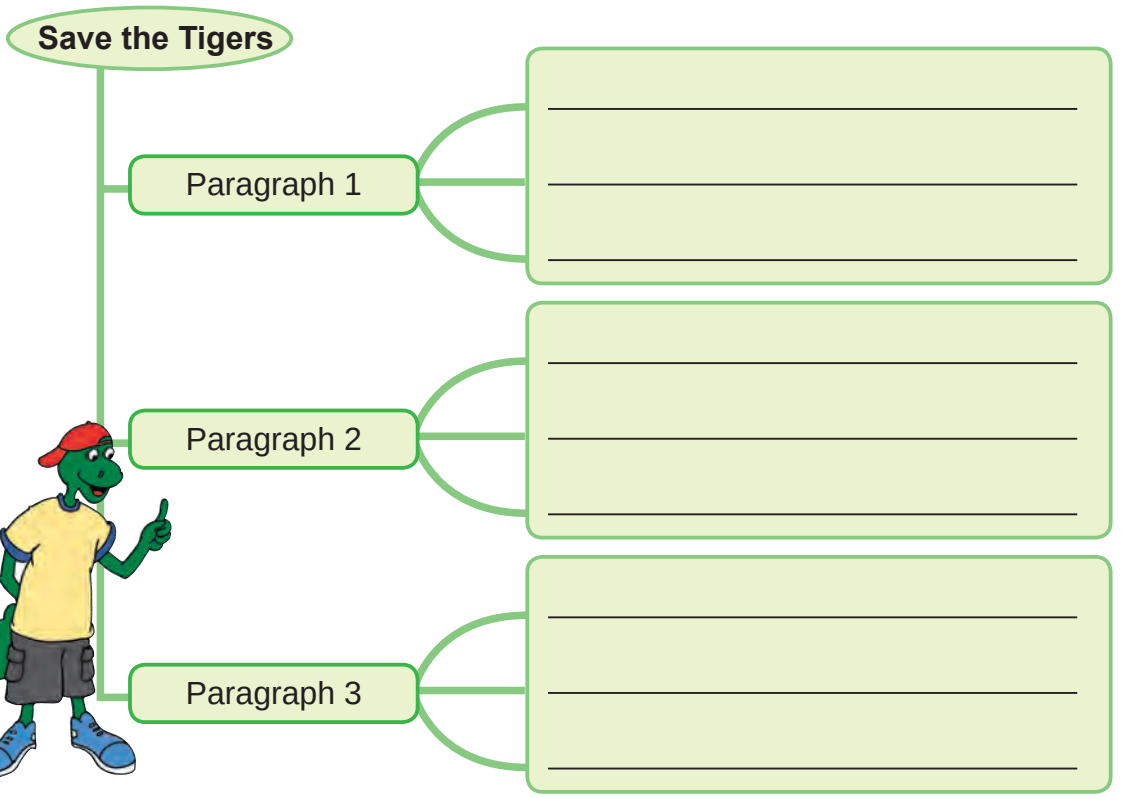
Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and match each paragraph with its main idea.



A. Tigers are in danger of going extinct.
B. "Save the Tigers" is a volunteer group that hopes to stop the tigers from disappearing.
C. Tigers are important to the environment.

2 Read the lesson again and find some sentences to support the main idea of each paragraph.



3 Work in groups and discuss some ways we can protect animals. Write down your ideas.



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Lesson 18: Friendship Between Animals



- Do you think there is friendship between animals?
- What different animals have you seen living well together?

Dear Li Ming,

This week we learned about some interesting animals.

I used to think only the same animals live together. But yesterday I learned that sometimes different animals live together. Do you know about the rhino? It is big and strong. But it always lets a small bird, an egret, sit on its back.

Are they having fun together? Maybe, but mainly they are helping each other. The egret helps the rhino stay healthy by cleaning its skin. It also makes noise to warn the rhino about coming danger. The rhino helps the egret get food easily. How? It scares small insects hiding in the grass, and the egret eats them.



Isn't that interesting?

Danny

Dear Danny,

What a beautiful relationship they have! Sometimes different animals get together not just to survive, but also for friendship. Have you heard the story of Owen and Mzee? Last week we read that story in class.

It's a very sad story, but it has a very happy ending. Owen, a baby hippo, lost his parents in a big storm. Mzee is a 130-year-old tortoise. The two found each other and became good friends. They ate, slept and swam together.

That's a true story of friendship! It touched many people's hearts.

"How do they understand each other?" I asked Ms. Liu. She said, "Good friends can show they care without words."



She's right. Friendship truly has no boundaries.

Li Ming

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Let's Do It!

1 Listen and fill in the blanks.

This week Danny learned about _____. He learned about the relationship between the egret and the rhino. The rhino is big and _____. But it lets a small bird called an egret sit on its _____. They help each other. The egret helps to _____ the rhino's skin. It also makes noise to _____ the rhino about coming danger. The rhino helps the egret get food more _____.

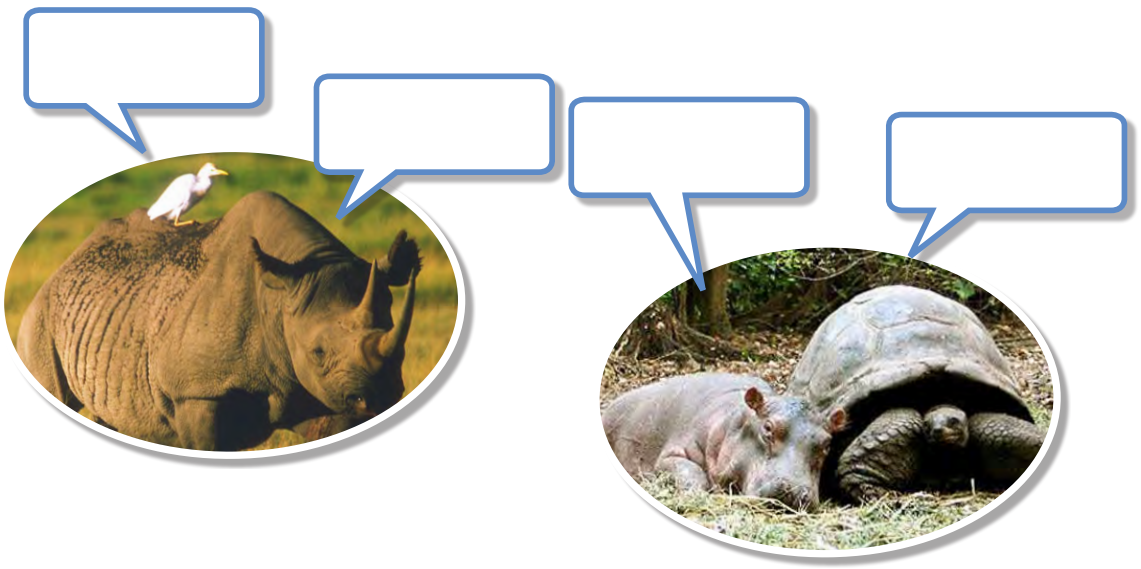
2 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

1. What is the relationship between the egret and the rhino?
2. Who is Owen? Who is Mzee?
3. How did people feel when they heard the story of friendship between Owen and Mzee?
4. Do good friends need to say something to show they care?

3 Read the lesson again and fill in the blanks.

When Owen was a baby _____, he lost his parents in a big _____. He felt very sad and lonely. But everything changed when he met Mzee, a 130-year-old _____. They built a good _____. They ate, slept and swam _____. Owen felt happy again.

4 Look at the two pictures below. What do you think the animals are saying to each other? Fill in the bubbles and act out the dialogues.



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Unit Review

Building Your Vocabulary

Read the passage and fill in the blanks. The first letter is given.

You probably know that elephants are the largest land a_____. They are big and s_____. They live in groups. They have a l_____ life, just like human beings. They are usually friendly to people. They eat grass, and people can ride on their backs. But when they feel scared or they get angry, they become d_____. They can knock down trees and carry them out of the f_____.



Grammar in Use

Complete the dialogue with "some" or "any".

A: What are you doing, Jim?
B: I'm drawing _____ pictures. What about you?
A: Me too. But I don't have _____ pink markers. Do you have _____?
B: Yes, I do.
A: May I borrow _____?
B: Sure. Here you are.
A: Thank you.

Listening and Speaking

I. Listen and repeat.

1. But there are only a few thousand tigers in the wild today.
2. Kiwis can be as big as chickens.
3. They ate, slept and swam together.
4. That's a true story of friendship!

II. Listen to the passage and tick the correct answers.

1. What do bears mainly feed on?
   ☐ Milk and insects. ☐ Roots, frogs and fish.

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2. Where do bears live?
   ☐ Only in Asia. ☐ In Asia, Africa and America.
3. When are bears dangerous?
   ☐ When they feel scared. ☐ Any time.
4. In cold places, how long do bears sleep?
   ☐ Nearly four months. ☐ Almost seven months.

III. Complete the dialogue with the sentences in the box. Then work in pairs and talk about other animals.

Tera: _____
Bob: Yes. I know some interesting facts about monkeys.
Tera: _____
Bob: Some monkeys have long noses. Their noses can be as big as eggplants.
Tera: Ha! That's really big! _____
Bob: Some monkeys are clever. They are able to do simple maths.
Tera: Wow! Is that true?
Bob: Yeah! Some monkeys even have a better memory than humans. They can remember colours and shapes.
Tera: Cool! _____

A. What else do you know?
B. What do you know about them?
C. Have you heard of any amazing animals?
D. Monkeys really are amazing animals.



Putting It All Together

I. Read this introduction about pandas. Then fill out the table.

Pandas are mammals. They are black and white. They can grow to be between 1.2 to 1.9 metres tall. Bamboo is their main source of food. Wild pandas live in China. Their average life span is about 20 years. The average weight of a panda is about 80 to 130 kilograms. They are so cute that people all over the world love them.



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Facts about Pandas					
Type	mammal	Food		Home	
Life Span		Size		Weight	

II. Writing

Share an interesting story about animals with your classmates. Then write it down.

Self-Evaluation

Find more examples from this unit. Then mark your stars.

I. Talking about Animals

When animals are scared, they can be dangerous.

I can talk about animals in English.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

II. Indefinite Pronouns: some, any

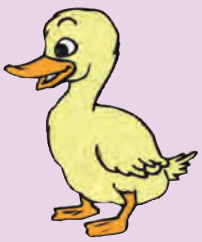
I have some donuts for you.

I don't have any donuts today.

I can use indefinite pronouns properly.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Stand So Still



I'm at the zoo watching all the animals,
I want to make friends with one today.
Throw some food to the ducks by the water,
Stand so still while they waddle my way.



I'm at the zoo watching all the animals,
I want to make friends with one today.
Toss a fish to the seal in his pool,
Stand so still while it swims my way.



I'm at the zoo watching all the animals,
I want to make friends with one today.
Hold some grass towards the camel,
Stand so still as it walks my way.

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UNIT 4

Lessons 19 ~ 24

The Internet Connects Us



We Will Learn

Functions

- Talking about the Internet

Grammar

- Adverbial Clause with "if"

Structures

- How does the Internet help you?
- If we want to have a meeting, I can send the invitation online.
- It is quite easy to find information on the web.

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Lesson 19: How Do You Use the Internet?



- What can you do on a computer?
- How do you use the Internet?

Ms. Cox: How does the Internet help you, class?



Jenny: I like to use the Internet to read about sports and technology. With the Internet, we can learn about almost anything. I used to have a desktop computer, but now I have a tablet. It has no keyboard or mouse, so it is easy to carry. Now I can use the Internet anywhere!



Danny: I like chatting with my friends online. We use video chat! I use the Internet to blog about donuts. There are 500 people following my blog! Some of us are planning to organize a Donut Club. If we want to have a meeting, I can send the invitation online. It's quick and easy.

Brian: I like doing research for my homework on the Internet. I'm collecting information about the coffee industry. If I work hard this evening, I will complete my research. Tomorrow I can begin to write my report. Look at this. Coffee grows in more than 70 countries! Grandpa likes coffee very much. I will send my research to him by e-mail.





Learning Tip

Can you name the parts of a computer?



1. keyboard
2. mouse
3. screen
4. monitor

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Let's Do It!

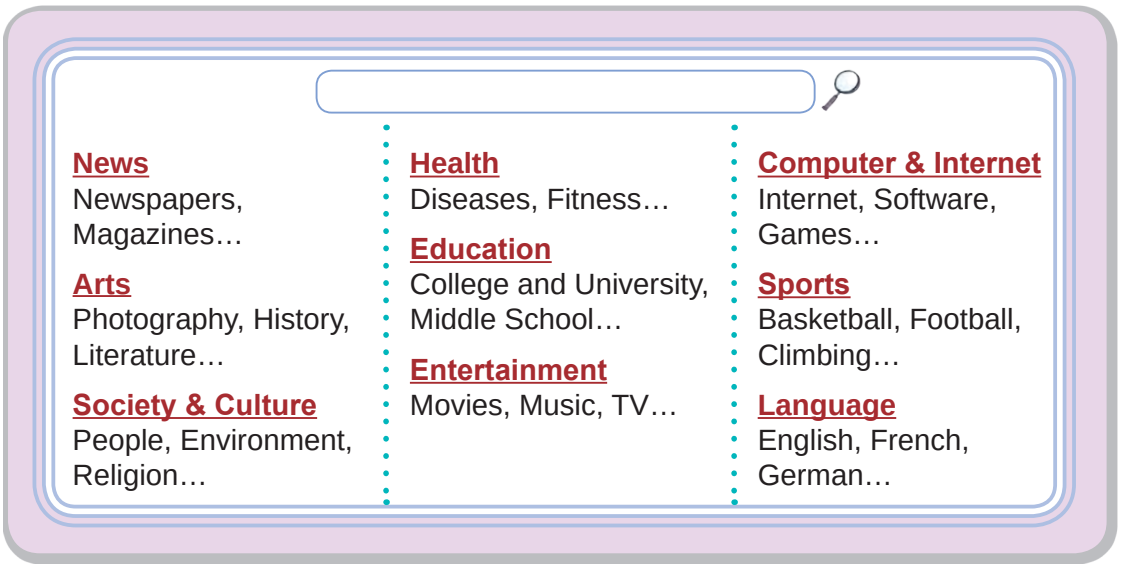
1 Read the lesson. Tick the things that Jenny and her classmates like to do on the Internet.

- ☐ watch movies
- ☐ write blogs
- ☐ play games
- ☐ send or receive e-mails
- ☐ do research for homework
- ☐ shop
- ☐ chat online
- ☐ read
- ☐ listen to music
- ☐ make friends

2 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the given verbs.

1. If you work hard, you'll _____ (get) there in the end.
2. If you don't stop him, he will _____ (play) games the whole day.
3. If it _____ (rain) tomorrow, Danny will not go to the supermarket to buy donuts.
4. If you _____ (go) to bed now, I'll read you a bedtime story.

3 Here is a search homepage. Can you find the information you need? Fill in the blanks using the category headings.



1. A game lover can click on " _____ " to play computer games.
2. If I want to improve my spoken English, I'll go to " _____ ".
3. " _____ " has some excellent movies.
4. If John wants to know more about China, he will click on " _____ ".
5. " _____ " helps Jack get information about Oxford University.

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Lesson 20: A Computer Helps!



- What do you know about Easter?
- Do you often search for information on the Internet? How?



I just got a new laptop. It is very helpful. When Ms. Liu asked us to write a report about Easter, I decided to do all of my research on the Internet. I entered some key words into a search engine to find information on this topic. Here is what I found.



What is Easter?

Easter is an important festival in Western culture. It's one of the biggest holidays in many countries.

When is Easter?

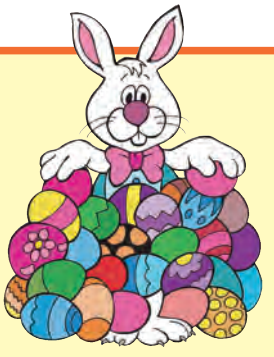
Easter does not fall on the same day each year. The date depends on the moon, but it is always in March or April.

How do people celebrate Easter?

People celebrate Easter with their family and friends. They eat delicious food together. In this way, it is like the Chinese Spring Festival. On Easter Day, many children have egg hunts and eat chocolate rabbits. Rabbits and eggs are symbols of new life. Children believe that the Easter Bunny comes and hides chocolate eggs for them to find.

Culture Tip

The celebration of Easter is all about new life. Christians celebrate new life at Easter. Though the meaning of Easter has changed over time, the rabbits and eggs remain. Children use baskets to collect coloured eggs when they go hunting for Easter eggs.



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Let's Do It!

1 Danny is planning an Easter egg hunt for his cousin Debbie. Listen to the passage and write true (T) or false (F).

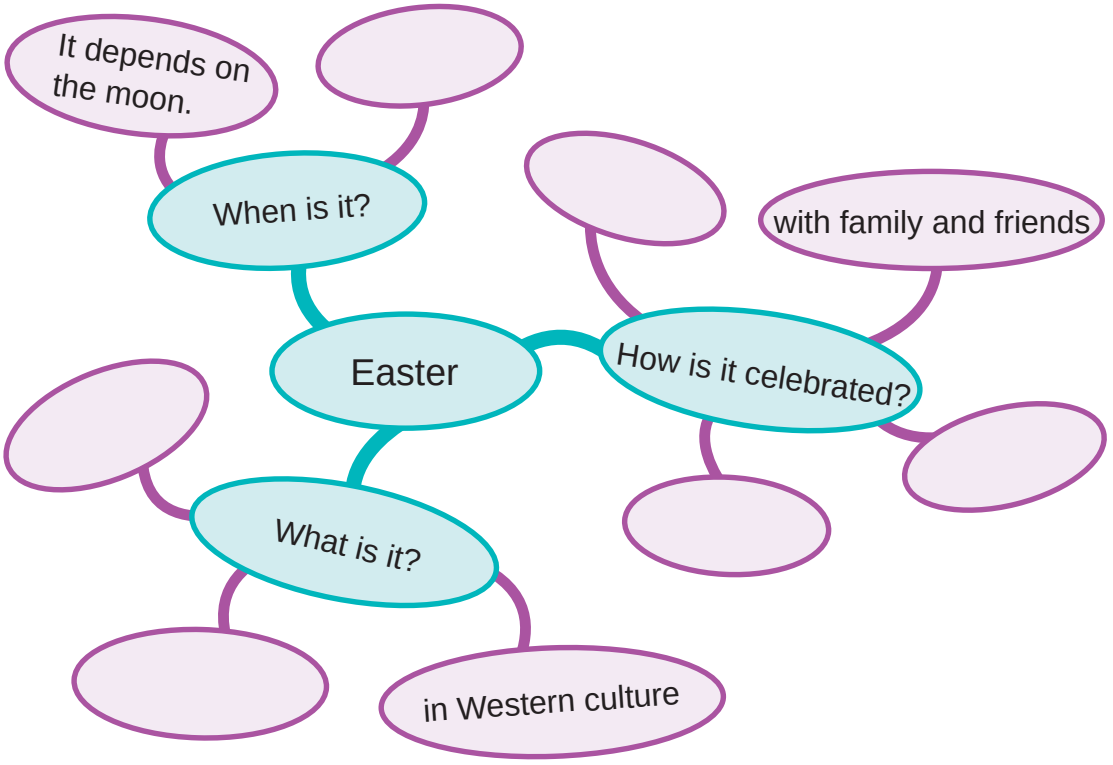


1. Danny brings a basket with him. ( )
2. Debbie hides the eggs behind some trees. ( )
3. Debbie is happy to go on an Easter egg hunt. ( )

2 Read the lesson and fill in the blanks.

Easter is an important _____. It does not fall on the same day each year. Children believe that the Easter Bunny comes and _____ chocolate eggs for them to find. Rabbits and eggs are both _____ of new life. That means Easter is a way to welcome spring. Most people _____ Easter with their family and friends.

3 Read the lesson again and fill in the mind map.



4 Do you know an important festival in spring in China? Search for some information and make a mind map for it.

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Lesson 21: Books or Computers?



- How many books have you read this year?
- Do you read e-books? Do you like them?

The history of books is very interesting. In ancient times, there were no books, and people passed on their knowledge by telling stories. Later, people learned how to write and make paper. With paper, people began to write down their stories. They wrote each word by hand. It took a long time to write just one book!

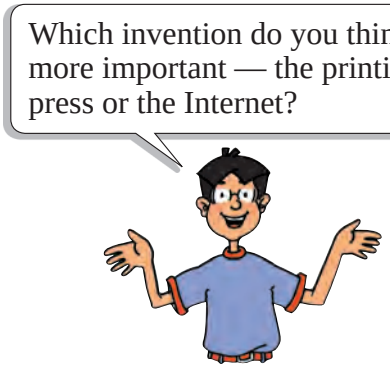
Then, the printing press appeared and changed the world. With modern technology, it was possible to print books quickly. It was also possible for common people to read books.

Recently, computers and the Internet changed the world again. A new kind of book appeared: the electronic book (e-book). E-books are quickly changing people's reading habits. It is easier for people to buy and sell books online. Information travels faster and farther.

Nowadays, people have many ways to read books. No matter what you have, a computer, a tablet, a laptop, an e-reader or a real book, keep on reading!



This is a modern printing press. It can make thousands of books a day.



Culture Tip

Did you know that China was the first to invent paper? Paper was invented during the Han Dynasty. Paper is one of the four great inventions of ancient China. The other three inventions are the compass, printing press and gunpowder.



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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

1. How did people write books in ancient times?
2. What made it possible to print books quickly?
3. What kind of books quickly changed people's reading habits?

2 Read the lesson and put the sentences in the correct order.

The History of the Book

- ☐ It took a long time to write just one book.
- ☐ It made it possible for common people to read books.
- ☐ The e-book appeared.
- ☐ People had no books, and they shared knowledge by telling stories.
- ☐ The printing press appeared.
- ☐ People download books from the Internet.
- ☐ With paper, people began to write down stories.

3 Fill in the blanks. The first letter is given.

Paper	With paper, people began to write down their stories. People wrote each word by hand. It took a long time to write one book. I_____ couldn't travel far.
Printing press	When the printing press a_____, it changed the world. The m_____ printing press can print books quickly, and makes it possible for the c_____ person to have easy access to books.
Internet	Computers and the Internet changed the world. They made it possible for a new kind of book: the e_____ book. Traditionally books could only be bought and sold at a store, but today you can buy and s_____ books online.

4 Do you like reading paper books or electronic books (e-books)? Why? Talk with your partner and make up a dialogue.

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Lesson 22: Travel on the Internet



- Does your grandma live with you?
- What is your grandma's dream? What can you do to help her realize it?



Jane grew up with her grandma. She loves her grandma very much. One day, Jane received some bad news. Her grandma had a terrible type of cancer. This made Jane very sad.

Jane's grandma once had a dream of travelling around the world. Jane wanted to help her realize it, but her grandma was very sick. One day, Jane had a great idea. If Grandma could not travel herself, maybe there was another way.

The next day, Jane went online to tell people her grandma's story. She posted pictures of her grandma on a blog. She asked people if they could help her grandma see the world through pictures. After a few days, many people began to follow Jane's blog. They began posting pictures of Grandma visiting places all over the world. They also sent their blessings and warm wishes with every picture.

Grandma was very surprised when Jane showed her the pictures. In one of them, Grandma was visiting the Pyramids in Egypt. In another, Grandma was standing by the Statue of Liberty in New York. In a third picture, Grandma was on the Great Wall of China. She was even at the Sydney Opera House in Australia. In the last one, she was standing in front of Big Ben in England.



Grandma took Jane's hand and said, "This is wonderful! Thank you and all of those people. You have made my dream come true." Neither Jane nor her grandma would ever forget that day.

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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

1. What's the bad news about Jane's grandma?
2. What is Grandma's dream?
3. What did Jane find on her blog?
4. What did Grandma say when Jane showed her the pictures?

2 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in the box.

realize receive grow follow blessing

1. The father walked into the house. His son _____ him.
2. I was on vacation last week and I didn't _____ your letter.
3. The rain will be a _____ for the farmers.
4. He will never _____ his dream if he doesn't work hard.
5. You will change your mind when you _____ up.

3 Look at Grandma's pictures and write down the places under the pictures.



The Pyramids, Egypt _____ _____ _____ _____

PROJECT



TIME TO IMAGINE!

Suppose you see Jane's blog on the Internet. You want to help Jane realize her grandma's dream. What would you do?

Work in a group of four. Write something or draw a picture in your reply.

• In what places would you like to put her grandma's picture?

• What would you say to her grandma? Don't forget to give your warm-hearted blessings to her!

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Lesson 23: The Internet — Good or Bad?



- Why are some parents worried about their kids using the Internet?
- Does the Internet make life simpler? How?

The Internet has changed the world. People are able to connect and share information in seconds. However, the Internet has advantages and disadvantages.

Some of the advantages are truly wonderful. In many ways it makes life easier and simpler. It helps us get things done more quickly. It opens up the world to us. And if a friend lives far away, the Internet makes it easy to stay in touch.



Where do you want to go? With the Internet, you could meet this student. She lives in Africa.

But every coin has two sides. Some of the disadvantages can become real problems if we don't take care. Spending too much time online is harmful to people's health. It may even cause them to be less social with family and friends. Aside from that, some people attack the web or use the Internet to steal others' personal information, even banking information.

The Internet can be a useful tool, but don't let it take up all of your time. Use the Internet properly and carefully and it can make your life more colourful.



How far do you want to go? The Internet can even take you to the South Pole!

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Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and fill in the table.

Good things about the Internet	Bad things about the Internet

2 Listen to the dialogue and tick the correct answers.

1. What are Li Ming and Wang Mei talking about?
   - ☐ Their school project.
   - ☐ Their homework.
2. Why does Wang Mei think the Internet is good?
   - ☐ She can chat with her friends easily.
   - ☐ She can watch TV programs.
3. Li Ming thinks they should use the Internet _____.
   - ☐ carefully and freely
   - ☐ properly and carefully

3 The following are the things you can do on the Internet. Tick the ones that you think are OK for junior high students and give your reasons.

- ☐ E-mail with friends and family.
- ☐ Chat online with friends.
- ☐ Download documents from strangers.
- ☐ Write blogs.
- ☐ E-mail with strangers.
- ☐ Open attachments from strangers.
- ☐ Send, receive or post photos with friends.
- ☐ Play online games for a whole day.
- ☐ Download programs.
- ☐ Stay online after 10:00 p.m.



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Lesson 24: An E-mail to Grandpa



- Do you prefer writing a report on paper or on the computer? Why?
- How often do you use your computer for work, study or fun?



Dear Grandpa,

How are you these days?

I am writing this e-mail on my new laptop. It is really nice and very fast. It is so helpful. We can do so many great things on a computer and with the Internet.

I have learned how to use a chat program. Let's chat someday soon. My chat program even has video. It would be a lot of fun to see each other as we talk! Can we set up a time to go online together?

At school this week, I did a report about Easter. My new computer made it fun and interesting. I did all of my research on the Internet. How did I do it? I just typed the right questions into the search engine. It is quite easy to find information on the web.

I know you like reading. I know how to download e-books online. I will send some to you!

I even learned how to find my way around the city. I found a map program on the Internet. It can give me directions to anywhere I want to go. It's amazing. If I want to go to some new places, I can easily find my way.



Talk to you soon,

Wang Mei

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Let's Do It!

1 Listen and write true (T) or false (F).

1. Wang Mei is writing an e-mail on her new computer. ( )
2. Wang Mei wants to set up a time to go online together with Danny. ( )
3. This week at school, Wang Mei wrote a report about Christmas. ( )
4. Wang Mei will download some e-books for her grandpa. ( )

2 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words or phrases in the box.

search　　chat　　program　　go online　　set up

1. If you spend too much time _____ online, your parents will be angry.
2. I don't know how to _____ a new computer. Can you help me?
3. People began to _____ for the lost kid.
4. When I want to relax, I turn on the radio and listen to my favourite radio _____.
5. Li Ming wants to _____ and search the Internet for more information about Easter.

3 The following are some common ways to communicate with your friends. Check which ones you use most often and explain why.



- ☐ write e-mails
- ☐ write letters
- ☐ chat online
- ☐ make a phone call
- ☐ visit his/her house
- ☐ others

I like to communicate with my friends by _____
because _____.

4 What do your classmates often do on the Internet? Do a survey of your class and write down the top two answers.

Example:

There are 64 students in my class. Of all the 64 students, 33 students like to write e-mails and search for information on the Internet.

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Unit Review

Building Your Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with the words from this unit. The first letter is given.

1. He is familiar with the computer. He can type without looking at the k_____.
2. The child h_____ himself in the closet when he heard his parents come in.
3. After some awful rainy days, the sun finally a_____.
4. Because of excellent engineers, our country's electronic i_____ has developed a lot.
5. She wrote many letters to her old friend but didn't r_____ a reply.

II. Fill in the blanks with the phrases in the box.

set up　depend on　write down　be afraid　take up

1. Please _____ your names on each page of the paper.
2. I don't want to _____ my parents for food and clothing.
3. She used to _____ to go out alone at night.
4. I think these tables _____ too much room.
5. How long will it take to _____ that new machine?

Grammar in Use

Rewrite the sentences using "if".

Example:

You know how to chat online. You can make friends with people from every corner of the world.

If you know how to chat online, you can make friends with people from every corner of the world.

1. You know how to use the computer. You can write your report on the computer.

_____

2. You know another program. You can edit your passage more easily than before.

_____

3. You are careful on the Internet. It will make your life richer and easier.

_____

4. You spend too much time online. It will hurt your family and friendships.

_____

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Listening and Speaking

I. Listen and repeat.

1. I often read English storybooks, magazines and newspapers.
2. Could you speak more loudly?
3. With a good education, you can make a difference.
4. They used to be very active together.

II. Listen to the passage and write true (T) or false (F).

1. I was hit by a car when I was five. ( )
2. I can't walk but I can play basketball with my friends. ( )
3. Now I spend a lot of time reading every day. ( )

III. Group activity — a debate!

Everything has two sides — a good one and a bad one. Create a debate in your group.

Step 1: Choose a topic (Of course, your topic must have two sides).
Step 2: Divide the students in your group into two teams.
Step 3: The leader of each team chooses one side of the topic.
Step 4: All of the members in each group search for more information to support their side of the topic and prepare a good argument.

Putting It All Together

Read the passage and write true (T) or false (F).

Computers Are Useful Tools

Computers are fast and seldom make mistakes. They can do many everyday jobs quickly and easily. They are widely used in factories, hospitals and banks.

People, such as scientists, writers, teachers and students, use computers to do all kinds of work. But years ago, computers couldn't do what they do today. They were very big and expensive. Very few people were interested in them or knew how to use them. Today's computers are smaller, cheaper and much easier to use. People use them at home, at work and even when they travel.

Computers and the Internet have changed the way we communicate and allow us to connect in ways we didn't think were possible in the past.

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1. Computers can't do everyday jobs. ( )
2. Only factories, hospitals and banks use computers. ( )
3. Years ago, few people were interested in computers. ( )
4. Today's computers are smaller, cheaper and much easier to use. ( )

Self-Evaluation

Find more examples from this unit. Then mark your stars.

I. Talking about the Internet

How do you use the Internet?

I can talk about the Internet and use it freely.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

II. Adverbial Clause with "if"

If I work hard this evening, I will complete my research.

I can use adverbial clauses with "if" properly.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Everybody! Hear This!

Everybody! Hear this!
Here's a lesson you won't want to miss!
Connect yourself to the Internet.
Your computer is the tool.
Type in where you want to go,
Even talk to another school!

Everybody! Hear this!
Here's a lesson you won't want to miss!
Distance does not matter
When you search the Internet.
You can search around the world
For information you won't forget!

Everybody! Hear this!
Here's a lesson you won't want to miss!
Type the words you want to say.
Press "send" and you will see.
In a minute or two you may receive
An answer on the screen.



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Pronunciation

Incomplete Explosion 不完全爆破

在朗读一些单词和句子时，如果爆破音(即/p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/)后紧跟某些辅音，这些爆破音只作出发音状，气流在口腔中稍作停顿，马上过渡到后面的辅音，不发生或不完全发生爆破，这种现象称为不完全爆破或者失爆。不完全爆破不仅可以发生在某一单词内部的某一音节内，还可以发生于两个相邻的音节之间或是相邻的单词之间。不完全爆破分为五种情况：

1. 爆破音+爆破音

任意两个爆破音相遇时，第一个爆破音不发生爆破，而第二个爆破音完全爆破。例如：

basket**b**all　　a**c**tivity　　Se**p**tember　　firs**t** time　　a goo**d** game

2. 爆破音+摩擦音

当爆破音后面出现九个摩擦音(/f/, /v/, /s/, /z/, /θ/, /ð/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /h/)中的任意一个时，该爆破音发生不完全爆破。例如：

bes**t** friend　　lou**d** voice　　plan**t** vegetables　　bi**g** scare

a bi**g** zoo　　tha**t** thing　　look a**t** this　　a**t** home

3. 爆破音+破擦音

当爆破音遇到破擦音(/tʃ/, /dʒ/, /tr/, /dr/)中的任意一个时，该爆破音发生不完全爆破。例如：

pi**c**ture　　grea**t** changes　　goo**d** job

bi**g** tree　　a fas**t** train　　col**d** drink

4. 爆破音+鼻音

当爆破音遇到鼻音(/m/或者/n/)时，该爆破音发生不完全爆破。例如：

goo**d** morning　　li**g**htning　　ho**p**e not

5. 爆破音+舌侧音

当爆破音遇到舌侧音(/l/)时，该爆破音发生不完全爆破。例如：

can**d**le　　a**t** last　　loo**k** like

Reduction 弱读

在用英语讲话或朗读句子时，为了节奏的需要，有些单词相对要弱读。这些单词大都是单音节的限定词、助动词、be动词、介词、关联词和人称代词等，在句子中不能独立担当句子成分。弱读单词中的元音多数会缩短音的长度或者弱化为/ə/音。例如：

an /ən/　　but /bət/　　or /ə/　　than /ðən/　　to /tə/

at /ət/　　for /fə/　　of /əv/　　are /ə/　　from /frəm/

Assimilation 同化

英语辅音同化现象指的是前一音节的结尾辅音与后一音节的开头辅音相邻时，前一个辅音的发音受到影响而发生变化，或者两者相互影响发成了这两个音以外的第三个音。辅音的同化

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使得音与音之间过渡更加自然。辅音同化属于较高级的读音技巧，在初中阶段我们可以大致了解以下几种情况：

1. 在/m/, /p/, /b/前，/n/, /t/, /d/分别被同化为/m/, /p/, /b/。例如：

good morning/ˈgʊmˈmɔːnɪŋ/　　eight minutes/ˈeɪmˈmɪnɪts/

2. 在/t/, /p/, /d/等前，/z/浊音清化为/s/。例如：

What's this? 中is中的s发成了/s/，what's 读作/wɒts/。

news一词本应读作 /njuːz/，而在newspaper一词当中，/z/受到了paper中清辅音/p/的影响，也浊音清化了，因而发成了/s/，读作/ˈnjuːspeɪpə/。

在used to中的used单独存在时读作/juːzd/，但在used to这一词组中，先是/d/受到后面清辅音/t/的影响而变成了/t/，而它前面的浊辅音/z/又受到了影响而被同化变成了清音/s/，故used to读作/juːst tu/。

3. 在非重读音节中，/tj/和/dj/分别被同化成/tʃ/ 和/dʒ/。例如：

education /ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃn/　won't you /wəunˈtʃu/　could you /kuˈdʒju/

英语语音同化现象属于语音音变，多发生在口语和方言中，和说话者的背景和个人风格有很大关系。

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Vocabulary (I)

【注】本词汇表中的黑体词为要求掌握的词汇；其余单词为接触词汇。

Unit 1

shower /ˈʃaʊə/ *n.* 阵雨；淋浴 (1)

thunderstorm /ˈθʌndəstɔ:m/ *n.* 雷雨；雷暴 (1)

thunder /ˈθʌndə/ *n.* 雷(声) (1)

sunrise /ˈsʌnraɪz/ *n.* 日出 (1)

sunset /ˈsʌnset/ *n.* 日落 (1)

rise /raɪz/ *v.* & *n.* (rose/risen)升起；上升；增加 (1)

set /set/ *v.* (set/set)(日、月)落沉；放置；制定 (1)

exact /ɪgˈzækt/ *adj.* 精确的；准确的 (1)

neither /ˈnaɪðə;ˈni:ðə/ *conj.* & *adv.* 既不；也不；(二者)都不 (2)

nor /nɔ:/ *conj.* & *adv.* 也不；也没 (2)

boot /bu:t/ *n.* 靴，靴子 (2)

jasmine /ˈdʒæzmɪn/ *n.* 茉莉 (2)

blossom /ˈblɒsəm/ *v.* 开花

n. 花朵 (2)

sunshine /ˈsʌnʃaɪn/ *n.* 阳光 (2)

Tai Chi /ˌtaɪ ˈtʃi:/ *n.* 太极 (2)

swing /swɪŋ/ *n.* 秋千

v. (swung/swung)打秋千；摇摆 (2)

melt /melt/ *v.* 融化 (3)

hillside /ˈhɪlsaɪd/ *n.* 小丘；山坡 (3)

wind /wɪnd/ *n.* 风；气流 (3)

gently /ˈdʒentlɪ/ *adv.* 温柔地；轻轻地 (3)

budding /ˈbʌdɪŋ/ *adj.* 正发芽的 (4)

nearly /ˈnɪəlɪ/ *adv.* 几乎；差不多；将近 (4)

millimetre /ˈmɪlɪˌmi:tə/ *n.* 毫米；千分之一米 (4)

plenty /ˈplentɪ/ *n.* 丰富；大量 (4)

anytime /ˈenɪtaɪm/ *adv.* 在任何时候；随便什么时候 (4)

babysit /ˈbeɪbɪsɪt/ *v.* (babysat/babysat)照顾婴儿；当临时保姆 (5)

Debbie /ˈdebɪ/ 黛比(人名) (5)

bar /bɑ:/ *n.* 栏；门闩；酒吧 (5)

instead /ɪnˈsted/ *adv.* 代替；更换 (5)

push /pʊʃ/ *v.* & *n.* 推；按下 (5)

soccer /ˈsɒkə/ *n.* 足球；英式足球 (5)

shall /ʃæl;ʃəl/ *v. aux.* 将；会 (5)

rabbit /ˈræbɪt/ *n.* 兔子 (5)

low /ləʊ/ *adj.* 低的；浅的 (6)

below /bɪˈləʊ/ *prep.* & *adv.* 低于；在……下面 (6)

zero /ˈzɪərəʊ/ *num.* 零 (6)

until(=till) /ənˈtɪl/ *conj.* 直到……为止 (6)

groundhog /ˈgraʊndhɒg/ *n.* 土拨鼠 (6)

bush /bʊʃ/ *n.* 灌木 (6)

Unit 2

hole /həʊl/ *n.* 洞 (7)

large /lɑ:dʒ/ *adj.* 大的；巨大的 (7)

root /ru:t/ *n.* 根 (7)

seedling /ˈsi:dlɪŋ/ *n.* 幼苗；秧苗 (7)

cover /ˈkʌvə/ *v.* 覆盖

n. 盖子 (7)

fill /fɪl/ *v.* 装满；充满 (7)

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dirt /dɜ:t/ *n.* 泥土;污物 (7)

pack /pæk/ *v.* 堆积;压实;装(箱) (7)

dust /dʌst/ *n.* 沙土;尘土;灰尘 (7)

storm /stɔ:m/ *n.* 暴风雨 (7)

dirty /'dɜ:tɪ/ *adj.* 不干净的;肮脏的 (7)

northern /'nɔ:ðən/ *adj.* 北方的;北部的 (7)

bottom /'bɒtəm/ *n.* 底部;最下部 (7)

pleasant /'pleznt/ *adj.* 使人愉快的 (8)

shade /ʃeɪd/ *n.* 树阴;阴凉处 (8)

fulfill /fʊl'fɪl/ *v.* 达到;执行 (8)

basic /'beɪsɪk/ *adj.* 基本的;基础的 (8)

soil /sɔɪl/ *n.* 土;土壤 (8)

channel /'tʃænl/ *n.* 频道 (9)

gardener /'gɑ:dnə/ *n.* 园艺家;花匠;园丁 (9)

log /lɒg/ *v.* 登录;记录 (9)

consider /kən'sɪdə/ *v.* 仔细考虑;认为;觉得 (10)

sunlight /'sʌnlaɪt/ *n.* 阳光;日光 (10)

test /test/ *v.* & *n.* 测验;考查 (10)

compost /'kɒmpɒst/ *n.* 混合肥料 (10)

dry /draɪ/ *adj.* 干的

v. 使干;变干 (10)

nearby /'nɪəbaɪ/ *adv.* 在附近;不远 (10)

squirrel /'skwɪrəl/ *n.* 松鼠 (10)

fence /fens/ *n.* 栅栏;篱笆;围墙 (10)

purpose /'pɜ:pəs/ *n.* 目的;目标;意图 (10)

egret /'i:grɪt/ *n.* 白鹭 (11)

eastern /'i:stən/ *adj.* 东方的;东部的 (11)

shy /ʃaɪ/ *adj.* 害羞的 (11)

tightly /'taɪtlɪ/ *adv.* 紧紧地;牢固地 (11)

fossil /'fɒsl/ *n.* 化石 (11)

southwest /ˌsaʊθ'west/ *n.* & *adj.* 西南(的) (11)

living /'lɪvɪŋ/ *adj.* 活着的 (11)

agriculture /'ægrɪkʌltʃə/ *n.* 农业;农学 (12)

seed /si:d/ *n.* 种子 (12)

pot /pɒt/ *n.* 盆;壶;瓶 (12)

sprout /spraʊt/ *v.* 发芽 (12)

stem /stem/ *n.* 茎;干 (12)

bud /bʌd/ *n.* 芽;苞;花蕾

v. 发芽 (12)

carefully /'keəfəlɪ/ *adv.* 仔细地;小心翼翼地 (12)

yard /jɑ:d/ *n.* 院子;场地 (12)

Unit 3

scare /skeə/ *v.* & *n.* 惊吓;受惊 (13)

doorbell /'dɔ:bel/ *n.* 门铃 (13)

scream /skri:m/ *v.* 尖声喊叫 (13)

tiny /'taɪnɪ/ *adj.* 微小的 (13)

sofa /'səʊfə/ *n.* 长沙发 (13)

Zoe /'zəʊɪ/ 佐伊(本课作动物名) (13)

vacation /və'keɪʃən;veɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.* 假期;休假 (13)

gentle /'dʒentl/ *adj.* 温和的 (13)

loyal /'lɔɪəl/ *adj.* 忠诚的 (13)

long-eared *adj.* 长耳的 (14)

jerboa /dʒɜ:'bəʊə/ *n.* 跳鼠 (14)

mouse /maʊs/ *n.* (*pl.* mice /maɪs/) 老鼠;鼠标 (14)

kiwi /'ki:wi:/ *n.* 几维(产于新西兰的鸟) (14)

lay /leɪ/ *v.* (laid/laid)产(卵);放置 (14)

long-nosed *adj.* 长鼻子的 (14)

eggplant /'egplɑ:nt/ *n.* 茄子 (14)

shake /ʃeɪk/ *v.* (shook/shaken)摇动;抖动 (14)

flap /flæp/ *v.* 鼓翼而飞;(使某物)拍打 (14)

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avoid /əˈvɔɪd/ *v.* 避开;躲避 (14)
danger /ˈdeɪndʒə/ *n.* 危险;风险 (15)
dangerous /ˈdeɪndʒərəs/ *adj.* 危险的 (15)
mainly /ˈmeɪnlɪ/ *adv.* 主要地;首要地 (15)
bamboo /bæmˈbuː/ *n.* 竹子 (15)
giraffe /dʒɪˈrɑːf/ *n.* 长颈鹿 (15)
escape /ɪsˈkeɪp/ *v.* 逃脱;逃走 (16)
fierce /fɪəs/ *adj.* 凶猛的;凶狠的 (16)
protect /prəˈtekt/ *v.* 保护 (16)
fool /fuːl/ *n.* 愚人 (16)
century /ˈsentʃərɪ/ *n.* 世纪 (17)
fur /fɜː/ *n.* (兽类的)毛 (17)
symbol /ˈsɪmbl/ *n.* 标志;象征 (17)
courage /ˈkʌrɪdʒ/ *n.* 勇气;胆量 (17)
brave /breɪv/ *adj.* 勇敢的;无畏的 (17)
chain /tʃeɪn/ *n.* 链子;链条 (17)
balance /ˈbæləns/ *n.* 平衡;平稳 (17)
reason /ˈriːzn/ *n.* 原因;动机;理由 (17)
disappear /ˌdɪsəˈpɪə/ *v.* 消失;失踪 (17)
kill /kɪl/ *v.* 杀死 (17)
cut /kʌt/ *v.* (cut/cut)砍;切;剪;割 (17)
decrease /dɪˈkriːs/ *v.* 使……变小;减少 (17)
friendship /ˈfrendʃɪp/ *n.* 友情;友谊 (18)
rhino /ˈraɪnəʊ/ *n.* 犀牛 (18)
skin /skɪn/ *n.* 皮;皮肤 (18)
warn /wɔːn/ *v.* 警告;提醒 (18)
insect /ˈɪnsekt/ *n.* 昆虫 (18)
relationship /rɪˈleɪʃənʃɪp/ *n.* 关系;关联 (18)
survive /səˈvaɪv/ *v.* 生存;存活 (18)
Owen /ˈəʊɪn/ 欧文(本课作动物名) (18)
mzee /mˈziː/ *n.* 老人;受尊敬的人(本课作动物名) (18)
hippo /ˈhɪpəʊ/ *n.* 河马 (18)
tortoise /ˈtɔːtəs/ *n.* 龟 (18)
truly /ˈtruːlɪ/ *adv.* 真正;正确地 (18)
boundary /ˈbaʊndərɪ/ *n.* 分界线;边界 (18)

Unit 4

technology /tekˈnɒlədʒɪ/ *n.* 技术 (19)
desktop /ˈdesktɒp/ *n.* 台式电脑;桌面 (19)
tablet /ˈtæblɪt/ *n.* 平板电脑;牌;碑 (19)
keyboard /ˈkiːbɔːd/ *n.* 键盘 (19)
invitation /ˌɪnvɪˈteɪʃn/ *n.* 邀请 (19)
industry /ˈɪndəstrɪ/ *n.* 工业;企业;行业 (19)
laptop /ˈlæptɒp/ *n.* 笔记本电脑 (20)
Easter /ˈiːstə/ *n.* 复活节 (20)
enter /ˈentə/ *v.* 输入;进入 (20)
key /kiː/ *n.* 关键;钥匙 (20)
search /sɜːtʃ/ *n.* & *v.* 搜索;查找 (20)
topic /ˈtɒpɪk/ *n.* 话题 (20)
depend /dɪˈpend/ *v.* 依靠;取决于 (20)
bunny /ˈbʌnɪ/ *n.* 兔子 (20)
hide /haɪd/ *v.* (hid/hidden)隐藏;躲避 (20)
press /pres/ *n.* 印刷机;新闻界 (21)
appear /əˈpɪə/ *v.* 出现;呈现;来到 (21)
modern /ˈmɒdn/ *adj.* 现代的;新式的 (21)
electronic /ˌɪlekˈtrɒnɪk/ *adj.* 电子的 (21)
sell /sel/ *v.* (sold/sold)卖;出售 (21)
receive /rɪˈsiːv/ *v.* 收到;接到 (22)
cancer /ˈkænsə/ *n.* 癌症 (22)
blessing /ˈblesɪŋ/ *n.* 祝福;保佑;赞美 (22)
pyramid /ˈpɪrəmɪd/ *n.* 金字塔 (22)
Egypt /ˈiːdʒɪpt/ 埃及 (22)
advantage /ədˈvɑːntɪdʒ/ *n.* 优势;有利条件;有利因素 (23)
disadvantage /ˌdɪsədˈvɑːntɪdʒ/ *n.* 缺点;不利因素 (23)
simple /ˈsɪmpl/ *adj.* 简单的;简明的 (23)

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coin /kɔɪn/ *n.* 硬币 (23)

cause /kɔ:z/ *v.* 造成;引起 (23)

less /les/ *adj.* & *adv.* (little 的比较级)更少的(地);更小的(地)
n. 较少量;较小的部分 (23)

aside /ə'saɪd/ *adv.* 除……之外;在旁边 (23)

attack /ə'tæk/ *v.* 袭击;损害 (23)

web /web/ *n.* 网络;网 (23)

steal /sti:l/ *v.* (stole/stolen)偷盗;窃取 (23)

banking /'bæŋkɪŋ/ *n.* 银行业 (23)

properly /'prɒpəlɪ/ *adv.* 正确地 (23)

Unit 5

pay /peɪ/ *v.* (paid/paid)付(款) (25)

bake /beɪk/ *v.* & *n.* 烘;烤 (25)

dollar /'dɒlə/ *n.* 元(美国、加拿大、澳大利亚等国的货币单位) (25)

sixteen /ˌsɪks'ti:n/ *num.* 十六 (25)

advertising /'ædvətaɪzɪŋ/ *n.* 广告活动;广告业;做广告 (25)

poster /'pəʊstə/ *n.* 招贴;海报 (25)

cheap /tʃi:p/ *adj.* 便宜的;廉价的 (26)

pocket /'pɒkɪt/ *n.* 口袋;袋子
v. 挣;赚下;赢得 (26)

desk-cycle /'desk'saɪkl/ *n.* 自行车桌(本课中丹尼发明的产品名) (26)

tie /taɪ/ *v.* (用线、绳等)系;拴;绑;捆;束 (26)

while /waɪl/ *conj.* 当……的时候;在……期间 (26)

afford /ə'fɔ:d/ *v.* 买得起;(有时间)做,能做 (26)

cent /sent/ *n.* 分 (26)

everyday /'evrɪdeɪ/ *adj.* 每天的;日常的 (27)

ladder /'lædə/ *n.* 梯子 (27)

position /pə'zɪʃn/ *n.* 位置;方位 (27)

congratulate /kən'grætʃʊleɪt/ *v.* 祝贺 (27)

including /ɪn'klu:dɪŋ/ *prep.* 包括;包含 (27)

account /ə'kaʊnt/ *n.* 账目 (27)

husband /'hʌzbənd/ *n.* 丈夫 (28)

gate /geɪt/ *n.* 大门 (28)

appreciate /ə'pri:ʃɪeɪt/ *v.* 感激;感谢 (28)

honesty /'ɒnɪstɪ/ *n.* 诚实;老实;正直 (28)

trusting /'trʌstɪŋ/ *adj.* 信任的 (28)

honest /'ɒnɪst/ *adj.* 坦白的;诚实的 (28)

value /'vælju:/ *n.* 价值 (28)

motto /'mɒtəʊ/ *n.* 座右铭;格言;箴言 (28)

trust /trʌst/ *v.* & *n.* 相信;依赖 (28)

battle /'bætl/ *n.* 战斗;战役 (29)

create /kri:'eɪt/ *v.* 创作;创造 (29)

ad /æd/ *n.* 广告 (29)

customer /'kʌstəmə/ *n.* 顾客;主顾;客户 (29)

already /ɔ:l'redɪ/ *adv.* 已经 (29)

similar /'sɪmɪlə/ *adj.* 相像的;相仿的;类似的 (29)

sample /'sæmpl/ *n.* 样品;样本 (29)

offer /'ɒfə/ *v.* 提供;供给 (29)

shine /ʃaɪn/ *v.* (shone/shone)发光;反射 (29)

quality /'kwɒlɪtɪ/ *n.* 质量;品质 (29)

surely /'ʃʊəlɪ/ *adv.* 当然;确信无疑 (29)

succeed /sək'si:d/ *v.* 成功;做成 (29)

crazy /'kreɪzɪ/ *adj.* 疯狂的;荒唐的 (30)

baker /'beɪkə/ *n.* 面包(糕饼)师傅;面包店老板 (30)

Unit 6

champion /'tʃæmpɪən/ *n.* 冠军 (31)

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relative /ˈrelətɪv/ *n.* 亲戚;亲属 (31)

thick /θɪk/ *adj.* 厚的 (32)

photograph /ˈfəʊtəgrɑ:f/ *n.* 照片 (32)

lift /lɪft/ *v.* 举起;抬起

n. 电梯 (32)

weigh /weɪ/ *v.* 有……重;重 (32)

kilo /ˈki:ləʊ/ (=kilogram /ˈkɪləgræm/) *n.* 千克 (32)

several /ˈsevrəl/ *pron.* 三个以上;一些 (32)

BC (=before Christ) 公元前 (33)

athlete /ˈæθli:t/ *n.* 运动员 (33)

compete /kəmˈpi:t/ *v.* 竞争;比赛 (33)

Olympia /əʊˈlɪmpɪə/ 奥林匹亚(地名) (33)

married /ˈmærɪd/ *adj.* 结婚的;已婚的 (33)

host /həʊst/ *v.* 主办;主持(活动)

n. 主人 (33)

Olympic /əˈlɪmpɪk/ *adj.* 奥林匹克运动会的 (33)

amazed /əˈmeɪzd/ *adj.* 惊奇的;惊讶的 (33)

spirit /ˈspɪrɪt/ *n.* 精神;精灵 (33)

represent /ˌreprɪˈzent/ *v.* 代表;象征 (33)

continent /ˈkɒntɪnənt/ *n.* 洲;大陆 (34)

America /əˈmerɪkə/ 美洲;美国 (34)

torch /tɔ:tʃ/ *n.* 火炬;火把 (34)

peace /pi:s/ *n.* 和平 (34)

slogan /ˈsləʊgən/ *n.* 标语;口号 (34)

reflect /rɪˈflekt/ *v.* 显示;表明;表达 (34)

mascot /ˈmæskət/ *n.* 吉祥物 (34)

feature /ˈfi:tʃə/ *n.* 特征;特点 (34)

fairly /ˈfeəlɪ/ *adv.* 公平合理地;公正地 (34)

defeat /dɪˈfi:t/ *v.* & *n.* 战胜;打败 (35)

gold /gəʊld/ *n.* 金;黄金制品;金色

adj. 金色的 (35)

medal /ˈmedl/ *n.* 奖牌;勋章 (35)

influence /ˈɪnflʊəns/ *n.* 影响;作用 (35)

Brazil /brəˈzɪl/ 巴西 (35)

diving /ˈdaɪvɪŋ/ *n.* 跳水 (35)

badminton /ˈbædmɪntən/ *n.* 羽毛球 (35)

coach /kəʊtʃ/ *n.* 教练;辅导教师 (35)

rope /rəʊp/ *n.* 绳 (36)

sit-up *n.* 仰卧起坐 (36)

push-up *n.* 俯卧撑 (36)

race /reɪs/ *n.* 赛跑;速度竞赛 (36)

result /rɪˈzʌlt/ *n.* 结果;成绩 (36)

none /nʌn/ *pron.* 一个也没有;毫无 (36)

twentieth /ˈtwentɪəθ/ *num.* & *adj.* 第二十(的) (36)

Unit 7

population /ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃn/ *n.* 人口 (37)

abroad /əˈbrɔ:d/ *adv.* 到国外;在国外 (37)

Japan /dʒəˈpæn/ 日本 (37)

Japanese /ˌdʒæpəˈni:z/ *n.* 日语;日本人

adj. 日语的;日本人的 (37)

Antarctica /ænˈtɑ:ktɪkə/ *n.* 南极洲 (37)

island /ˈaɪlənd/ *n.* 岛;岛屿 (37)

Pacific /pəˈsɪfɪk/ *n.* & *adj.* 太平洋(的) (37)

planet /ˈplænɪt/ *n.* 行星 (38)

billion /ˈbɪlɪən/ *n.* 十亿;千兆 (38)

total /ˈtəʊtl/ *n.* 总计;总数

adj. 总的;总计的 (38)

increase /ɪnˈkri:s/ *v.* 增加;增大 (38)

surface /ˈsɜ:fɪs/ *n.* 表面;表层 (38)

Indian /ˈɪndɪən/ *adj.* 印度的

n. 印度人 (38)

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Atlantic /ætˈlæntɪk/ *n.* & *adj.* 大西洋(的) (38)

Arctic /ˈɑːktɪk/ *adj.* 北极的 (38)

British /ˈbrɪtɪʃ/ *adj.* 不列颠的;英国的;英国人的;英国英语的
n. (总称)英国人;英国英语 (39)

washroom /ˈwɒʃrʊm/ *n.* 盥洗室 (39)

bathroom /ˈbɑːθrʊm/ *n.* 浴室;盥洗室 (39)

spell /spel/ *v.* (spelled/spelled 或 spelt/spelt)拼写 (39)

pronunciation /prəˌnʌnsɪˈeɪʃən/ *n.* 发音;读法 (39)

grammar /ˈgræmə/ *n.* 语法 (39)

translate /trænsˈleɪt/ *v.* 翻译 (39)

American /əˈmerɪkən/ *adj.* 美国的
n. 美国人 (39)

Australian /ɔːˈstreɪljən/ *adj.* 澳大利亚(人)的
n. 澳大利亚人 (39)

pronounce /prəˈnaʊns/ *v.* 发音;读法 (39)

greet /ɡriːt/ *v.* 欢迎;迎接 (40)

European /ˌjʊərəˈpɪən/ *n.* 欧洲人
adj. 欧洲(人)的 (40)

kiss /kɪs/ *v.* & *n.* 吻 (40)

cheek /tʃiːk/ *n.* 脸颊;脸蛋 (40)

nod /nɒd/ *v.* 点头 (40)

thumbs-up /ˈθʌmsˌʌp/ *n.* 翘拇指 (40)

polite /pəˈlaɪt/ *adj.* 有礼貌的 (40)

lip /lɪp/ *n.* 嘴唇 (40)

rude /ruːd/ *adj.* 粗鲁的;粗野的 (40)

Italian /ɪˈtælɪən/ *n.* 意大利人;意大利语
adj. 意大利(人)的 (40)

prepare /prɪˈpeə/ *v.* 准备;预备 (41)

Mariana /ˌmeərɪˈænə/ 玛丽安娜(人名) (41)

Amazon /ˈæməzn/ 亚马逊河 (41)

rainforest /ˈreɪnfɒrɪst/ *n.* (热带)雨林 (41)

Akia /əˈkɪə/ 阿卡亚(人名) (41)

Turkey /ˈtɜːkɪ/ 土耳其 (41)

Bosphorous /ˈbɒsfərəs/ 博斯普鲁斯(地名) (41)

Nile /naɪl/ 尼罗河 (41)

Sahara /səˈhɑːrə/ Desert 撒哈拉沙漠 (41)

Cairo /ˈkaɪərəʊ/ 开罗 (41)

Ahmed /ˈæməd/ 艾哈迈德(人名) (41)

pride /praɪd/ *n.* 引以自豪的事物(或人);骄傲 (41)

million /ˈmɪljən/ *n.* 百万 (42)

square /skweə/ *n.* 平方;广场;正方形 (42)

Rocky /ˈrɒkɪ/ Mountains 落基山脉 (42)

Spanish /ˈspænɪʃ/ *adj.* 西班牙(人)的
n. 西班牙语 (42)

Mexican /ˈmeksɪkən/ *n.* 墨西哥人;墨西哥语
adj. 墨西哥(人)的 (42)

Unit 8

schoolyard /ˈskuːljɑːd/ *n.* 校园 (43)

attention /əˈtenʃn/ *n.* 注意;留心 (43)

rubbish /ˈrʌbɪʃ/ *n.* 垃圾;废物 (43)

garbage /ˈɡɑːbɪdʒ/ *n.* 垃圾 (43)

pollution /pəˈluːʃn/ *n.* 污染 (43)

explain /ɪkˈspleɪn/ *v.* 解释 (43)

reduce /rɪˈdjuːs/ *v.* 减少 (44)

reusable /ˌriːˈjuːzəbl/ *adj.* 可重复使用的 (44)

least /liːst/ *adj.* & *adv.* (little 的最高级)最少的(地);最小的(地)

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n. 最少量;最小物 (44)

pollute /pəˈluːt/ *v.* 污染;弄脏 (44)

skip /skɪp/ *v.* 跳跃;跳绳 (44)

packaging /ˈpækɪdʒɪŋ/ *n.* 包装 (44)

leaky /ˈliːkɪ/ *adj.* 渗漏的 (44)

waste /weɪst/ *v.* & *n.* 浪费 (44)

litre /ˈliːtə/ *n.* 公升 (44)

sink /sɪŋk/ *n.* 水槽;水池 (44)

electricity /ɪˌlekˈtrɪsətɪ/ *n.* 电 (44)

shut /ʃʌt/ *v.* (shut/shut)关上;合上 (44)

sort /sɔːt/ *v.* 分类;整理

n. 类;种类;类型 (45)

empty /ˈemptɪ/ *v.* 把……弄空

adj. 空的 (45)

metal /ˈmetl/ *n.* 金属 (45)

plastic /ˈplæstɪk/ *n.* & *adj.* 塑料(的) (45)

recycle /ˌriːˈsaɪkl/ *v.* 回收再用;再循环 (45)

amount /əˈmaʊnt/ *n.* 量;数量 (45)

litter /ˈlɪtə/ *n.* 垃圾

v. 使乱七八糟;乱扔 (45)

Katie /ˈkeɪtɪ/ 凯蒂(人名) (46)

leak /liːk/ *n.* & *v.* 漏;渗漏 (46)

tap /tæp/ *n.* 龙头;阀门 (46)

beer /bɪə/ *n.* 啤酒 (46)

truck /trʌk/ *n.* 货车;手推车 (46)

recycling /riːˈsaɪklɪŋ/ *n.* 回收利用 (46)

factory /ˈfæktərɪ/ *n.* 工厂 (46)

unlike /ˌʌnˈlaɪk/ *prep.* 不像;与……不同 (46)

bee /biː/ *n.* 蜜蜂 (47)

ant /ænt/ *n.* 蚂蚁 (47)

dove /dʌv/ *n.* 鸽子 (47)

die /daɪ/ *v.* (现在分词为 dying)死 (47)

dead /ded/ *adj.* 死的 (47)

species /ˈspiːʃiːz/ *n.* 物种;种类 (47)

respect /rɪˈspekt/ *v.* 尊敬;敬重 (47)

used /juːzd/ *adj.* 用过的;旧的;二手的 (48)

divide /dɪˈvaɪd/ *v.* 分开;分割 (48)

pile /paɪl/ *n.* 堆;大量 (48)

seat /siːt/ *n.* 座位 (48)

lid /lɪd/ *n.* 盖子 (48)

ton /tʌn/ *n.* 吨 (48)

duty /ˈdjuːtɪ/ *n.* 责任;义务 (48)

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Vocabulary (II)

【注】本词汇表中的黑体词为要求掌握的词汇；其余单词为接触词汇。

A

abroad /əˈbrɔːd/ *adv.* 到国外；在国外 (37)
account /əˈkaʊnt/ *n.* 账目 (27)
ad /æd/ *n.* 广告 (29)
advantage /ədˈvɑːntɪdʒ/ *n.* 优势；有利条件；有利因素 (23)
advertising /ˈædvətaɪzɪŋ/ *n.* 广告活动；广告业；做广告 (25)
afford /əˈfɔːd/ *v.* 买得起；(有时间)做，能做 (26)
agriculture /ˈægrɪkʌltʃə/ *n.* 农业；农学 (12)
Ahmed /ˈæməd/ 艾哈迈德(人名) (41)
Akia /əˈkɪə/ 阿卡亚(人名) (41)
already /ɔːlˈredɪ/ *adv.* 已经 (29)
amazed /əˈmeɪzd/ *adj.* 惊奇的；惊讶的 (33)
Amazon /ˈæməzn/ 亚马逊河 (41)
America /əˈmerɪkə/ 美洲；美国 (34)
American /əˈmerɪkən/ *adj.* 美国的
n. 美国人 (39)
amount /əˈmaʊnt/ *n.* 量；数量 (45)
ant /ænt/ *n.* 蚂蚁 (47)
Antarctica /ænˈtɑːktɪkə/ *n.* 南极洲 (37)
anytime /ˈenɪtaɪm/ *adv.* 在任何时候；随便什么时候 (4)
appear /əˈpɪə/ *v.* 出现；呈现；来到 (21)
appreciate /əˈpriːʃɪeɪt/ *v.* 感激；感谢 (28)
Arctic /ˈɑːktɪk/ *adj.* 北极的 (38)
aside /əˈsaɪd/ *adv.* 除……之外；在旁边 (23)
athlete /ˈæθliːt/ *n.* 运动员 (33)
Atlantic /ætˈlæntɪk/ *n.* & *adj.* 大西洋(的) (38)
attack /əˈtæk/ *v.* 袭击；损害 (23)
attention /əˈtenʃn/ *n.* 注意；留心 (43)
Australian /ɔːˈstreɪljən/ *adj.* 澳大利亚(人)的
n. 澳大利亚人 (39)
avoid /əˈvɔɪd/ *v.* 避开；躲避 (14)

B

babysit /ˈbeɪbɪsɪt/ *v.* (babysat/babysat)
照顾婴儿；当临时保姆 (5)
badminton /ˈbædmɪntən/ *n.* 羽毛球 (35)
bake /beɪk/ *v.* & n. 烘；烤 (25)
baker /ˈbeɪkə/ *n.* 面包(糕饼)师傅；面包店老板 (30)
balance /ˈbæləns/ *n.* 平衡；平稳 (17)
bamboo /bæmˈbuː/ *n.* 竹子 (15)
banking /ˈbæŋkɪŋ/ *n.* 银行业 (23)
bar /bɑː/ *n.* 栏；门闩；酒吧 (5)
basic /ˈbeɪsɪk/ *adj.* 基本的；基础的 (8)
bathroom /ˈbɑːθrʊm/ *n.* 浴室；盥洗室 (39)
battle /ˈbætl/ *n.* 战斗；战役 (29)
BC (=before Christ) 公元前 (33)
bee /biː/ *n.* 蜜蜂 (47)
beer /bɪə/ *n.* 啤酒 (46)
below /bɪˈləʊ/ *prep.* & *adv.* 低于；在……下面 (6)
billion /ˈbɪlɪən/ *n.* 十亿；千兆 (38)
blessing /ˈblesɪŋ/ *n.* 祝福；保佑；赞美 (22)
blossom /ˈblɒsəm/ *v.* 开花
n. 花朵 (2)
boot /buːt/ *n.* 靴，靴子 (2)
Bosphorous /ˈbɒsfərəs/ 博斯普鲁斯(地名) (41)
bottom /ˈbɒtəm/ *n.* 底部；最下部 (7)
boundary /ˈbaʊndərɪ/ *n.* 分界线；边界 (18)
Brazil /brəˈzɪl/ 巴西 (35)
brave /breɪv/ *adj.* 勇敢的；无畏的 (17)
British /ˈbrɪtɪʃ/ *adj.* 不列颠的；英国的；英国人的；英国英语的
n. (总称)英国人；英国英语 (39)
bud /bʌd/ *n.* 芽；苞；花蕾
v. 发芽 (12)

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budding /ˈbʌdɪŋ/ *adj.* 正发芽的 (4)
bunny /ˈbʌnɪ/ *n.* 兔子 (20)
bush /bʊʃ/ *n.* 灌木 (6)

C

Cairo /ˈkaɪərəʊ/ 开罗 (41)
cancer /ˈkænsə/ *n.* 癌症 (22)
carefully /ˈkeəfəlɪ/ *adv.* 仔细地;小心翼翼地 (12)
cause /kɔ:z/ *v.* 造成;引起 (23)
cent /sent/ *n.* 分 (26)
century /ˈsentʃərɪ/ *n.* 世纪 (17)
chain /tʃeɪn/ *n.* 链子;链条 (17)
champion /ˈtʃæmpɪən/ *n.* 冠军 (31)
channel /ˈtʃænl/ *n.* 频道 (9)
cheap /tʃi:p/ *adj.* 便宜的;廉价的 (26)
cheek /tʃi:k/ *n.* 脸颊;脸蛋 (40)
coach /kəʊtʃ/ *n.* 教练;辅导教师 (35)
coin /kɔɪn/ *n.* 硬币 (23)
compete /kəmˈpi:t/ *v.* 竞争;比赛 (33)
compost /ˈkɒmpɒst/ *n.* 混合肥料 (10)
congratulate /kənˈgrætʃʊleɪt/ *v.* 祝贺 (27)
consider /kənˈsɪdə/ *v.* 仔细考虑;认为;觉得 (10)
continent /ˈkɒntɪnənt/ *n.* 洲;大陆 (34)
courage /ˈkʌrɪdʒ/ *n.* 勇气;胆量 (17)
cover /ˈkʌvə/ *v.* 覆盖
n. 盖子 (7)
crazy /ˈkreɪzɪ/ *adj.* 疯狂的;荒唐的 (30)
create /kri:ˈeɪt/ *v.* 创作;创造 (29)
customer /ˈkʌstəmə/ *n.* 顾客;主顾;客户 (29)
cut /kʌt/ *v.* (cut/cut)砍;切;剪;割 (17)

D

danger /ˈdeɪndʒə/ *n.* 危险;风险 (15)
dangerous /ˈdeɪndʒərəs/ *adj.* 危险的 (15)
dead /ded/ *adj.* 死的 (47)
Debbie /ˈdebɪ/ 黛比(人名) (5)
decrease /dɪˈkri:s/ *v.* 使……变小;减少 (17)
defeat /dɪˈfi:t/ *v.* & *n.* 战胜;打败 (35)
depend /dɪˈpend/ *v.* 依靠;取决于 (20)
desk-cycle /ˈdesk'saɪkl/ *n.* 自行车桌(本课中丹尼发明的产品名) (26)
desktop /ˈdesktɒp/ *n.* 台式电脑;桌面 (19)
die /daɪ/ *v.* (现在分词为 dying)死 (47)
dirt /dɜ:t/ *n.* 泥土;污物 (7)
dirty /ˈdɜ:tɪ/ *adj.* 不干净的;肮脏的 (7)
disadvantage /ˌdɪsədˈvɑ:ntɪdʒ/ *n.* 缺点;不利因素 (23)
disappear /ˌdɪsəˈpɪə/ *v.* 消失;失踪 (17)
divide /dɪˈvaɪd/ *v.* 分开;分割 (48)
diving /ˈdaɪvɪŋ/ *n.* 跳水 (35)
dollar /ˈdɒlə/ *n.* 元(美国、加拿大、澳大利亚等国的货币单位) (25)
doorbell /ˈdɔ:bel/ *n.* 门铃 (13)
dove /dʌv/ *n.* 鸽子 (47)
dry /draɪ/ *adj.* 干的
v. 使干;变干 (10)
dust /dʌst/ *n.* 沙土;尘土;灰尘 (7)
duty /ˈdju:tɪ/ *n.* 责任;义务 (48)

E

Easter /ˈi:stə/ *n.* 复活节 (20)
eastern /ˈi:stən/ *adj.* 东方的;东部的 (11)
eggplant /ˈegplɑ:nt/ *n.* 茄子 (14)
egret /ˈi:grɪt/ *n.* 白鹭 (11)
Egypt /ˈi:dʒɪpt/ 埃及 (22)
electricity /ɪˌlekˈtrɪsətɪ/ *n.* 电 (44)
electronic /ˌɪlekˈtrɒnɪk/ *adj.* 电子的 (21)
empty /ˈemptɪ/ *v.* 把……弄空
adj. 空的 (45)
enter /ˈentə/ *v.* 输入;进入 (20)
escape /ɪsˈkeɪp/ *v.* 逃脱;逃走 (16)
European /ˌjʊərəˈpɪən/ *n.* 欧洲人
adj. 欧洲(人)的 (40)
everyday /ˈevrɪdeɪ/ *adj.* 每天的;日常的 (27)
exact /ɪgˈzækt/ *adj.* 精确的;准确的 (1)
explain /ɪkˈspleɪn/ *v.* 解释 (43)

F

factory /ˈfæktərɪ/ *n.* 工厂 (46)

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fairly /ˈfeəlɪ/ *adv.* 公平合理地;公正地 (34)
feature /ˈfi:tʃə/ *n.* 特征;特点 (34)
fence /fens/ *n.* 栅栏;篱笆;围墙 (10)
fierce /fɪəs/ *adj.* 凶猛的;凶狠的 (16)
fill /fɪl/ *v.* 装满;充满 (7)
flap /flæp/ *v.* 鼓翼而飞;(使某物)拍打 (14)
fool /fu:l/ *n.* 愚人 (16)
fossil /ˈfɒsl/ *n.* 化石 (11)
friendship /ˈfrendʃɪp/ *n.* 友情;友谊 (18)
fulfill /fʊlˈfɪl/ *v.* 达到;执行 (8)
fur /fɜ:/ *n.* (兽类的)毛 (17)

G

garbage /ˈgɑ:bɪdʒ/ *n.* 垃圾 (43)
gardener /ˈgɑ:dnə/ *n.* 园艺家;花匠;园丁 (9)
gate /geɪt/ *n.* 大门 (28)
gentle /ˈdʒentl/ *adj.* 温和的 (13)
gently /ˈdʒentlɪ/ *adv.* 温柔地;轻轻地 (3)
giraffe /dʒɪˈrɑ:f/ *n.* 长颈鹿 (15)
gold /gəʊld/ *n.* 金;黄金制品;金色
adj. 金色的 (35)
grammar /ˈgræmə/ *n.* 语法 (39)
greet /gri:t/ *v.* 欢迎;迎接 (40)
groundhog /ˈgraʊndhɒg/ *n.* 土拨鼠 (6)

H

hide /haɪd/ *v.* (hid/hidden)隐藏;躲避 (20)
hillside /ˈhɪlsaɪd/ *n.* 小丘;山坡 (3)
hippo /ˈhɪpəʊ/ *n.* 河马 (18)
hole /həʊl/ *n.* 洞 (7)
honest /ˈɒnɪst/ *adj.* 坦白的;诚实的 (28)
honesty /ˈɒnɪstɪ/ *n.* 诚实;老实;正直 (28)
host /həʊst/ *v.* 主办;主持(活动)
n. 主人 (33)
husband /ˈhʌzbənd/ *n.* 丈夫 (28)

I

including /ɪnˈklu:dɪŋ/ *prep.* 包括;包含 (27)
increase /ɪnˈkri:s/ *v.* 增加;增大 (38)
Indian /ˈɪndɪən/ *adj.* 印度的
n. 印度人 (38)
industry /ˈɪndəstrɪ/ *n.* 工业;企业;行业 (19)
influence /ˈɪnflʊəns/ *n.* 影响;作用 (35)
insect /ˈɪnsekt/ *n.* 昆虫 (18)
instead /ɪnˈsted/ *adv.* 代替;更换 (5)
invitation /ˌɪnvɪˈteɪʃn/ *n.* 邀请 (19)
island /ˈaɪlənd/ *n.* 岛;岛屿 (37)
Italian /ɪˈtælɪən/ *n.* 意大利人;意大利语
adj. 意大利(人)的 (40)

J

Japan /dʒəˈpæn/ 日本 (37)
Japanese /ˌdʒæpəˈni:z/ *n.* 日语;日本人
adj. 日语的;日本人的 (37)
jasmine /ˈdʒæzmɪn/ *n.* 茉莉 (2)
jerboa /dʒɜ:ˈbəʊə/ *n.* 跳鼠 (14)

K

Katie /ˈkeɪtɪ/ 凯蒂(人名) (46)
key /ki:/ *n.* 关键;钥匙 (20)
keyboard /ˈki:bɔ:d/ *n.* 键盘 (19)
kill /kɪl/ *v.* 杀死 (17)
kilo /ˈki:ləʊ/ (= kilogram /ˈkɪləgræm/) *n.*
千克 (32)
kiss /kɪs/ *v.* & *n.* 吻 (40)
kiwi /ˈki:wi:/ *n.* 几维(产于新西兰的鸟) (14)

L

ladder /ˈlædə/ *n.* 梯子 (27)
laptop /ˈlæptɒp/ *n.* 笔记本电脑 (20)
large /lɑ:dʒ/ *adj.* 大的;巨大的 (7)
lay /leɪ/ *v.* (laid/laid)产(卵);放置 (14)
leak /li:k/ *n.* & *v.* 漏;渗漏 (46)
leaky /ˈli:kɪ/ *adj.* 渗漏的 (44)
least /li:st/ *adj.* & *adv.* (little 的最高级)
最少的(地);最小的(地)
n. 最少量;最小物 (44)
less /les/ *adj.* & *adv.* (little 的比较级)更少的(地);更小的(地)
n. 较少量;较小的部分 (23)

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lid /lɪd/ *n.* 盖子 (48)
lift /lɪft/ *v.* 举起;抬起
n. 电梯 (32)
lip /lɪp/ *n.* 嘴唇 (40)
litre /ˈliːtə/ *n.* 公升 (44)
litter /ˈlɪtə/ *n.* 垃圾
v. 使乱七八糟;乱扔 (45)
living /ˈlɪvɪŋ/ *adj.* 活着的 (11)
log /lɒg/ *v.* 登录;记录 (9)
long-eared *adj.* 长耳的 (14)
long-nosed *adj.* 长鼻子的 (14)
low /ləʊ/ *adj.* 低的;浅的 (6)
loyal /ˈlɔɪəl/ *adj.* 忠诚的 (13)

M

mainly /ˈmeɪnlɪ/ *adv.* 主要地;首要地 (15)
Mariana /ˌmeərɪˈænə/ 玛丽安娜(人名) (41)
married /ˈmærɪd/ *adj.* 结婚的;已婚的 (33)
mascot /ˈmæskət/ *n.* 吉祥物 (34)
medal /ˈmedl/ *n.* 奖牌;勋章 (35)
melt /melt/ *v.* 融化 (3)
metal /ˈmetl/ *n.* 金属 (45)
Mexican /ˈmeksɪkən/ *n.* 墨西哥人;墨西哥语
adj. 墨西哥(人)的 (42)
millimetre /ˈmɪlɪˌmiːtə/ *n.* 毫米;千分之一米 (4)
million /ˈmɪljən/ *n.* 百万 (42)
modern /ˈmɒdn/ *adj.* 现代的;新式的 (21)
motto /ˈmɒtəʊ/ *n.* 座右铭;格言;箴言 (28)
mouse /maʊs/ *n.* (*pl.* mice /maɪs/)老鼠;鼠标 (14)
mzee /mˈziː/ *n.* 老人;受尊敬的人(本课作动物名) (18)

N

nearby /ˈnɪəbaɪ/ *adv.* 在附近;不远 (10)
nearly /ˈnɪəlɪ/ *adv.* 几乎;差不多;将近 (4)
neither /ˈnaɪðə;ˈniːðə/ *conj.* & *adv.* 既不;也不;(二者)都不 (2)
Nile /naɪl/ 尼罗河 (41)
nod /nɒd/ *v.* 点头 (40)
none /nʌn/ *pron.* 一个也没有;毫无 (36)
nor /nɔː/ *conj.* & *adv.* 也不;也没 (2)
northern /ˈnɔːðən/ *adj.* 北方的;北部的 (7)

O

offer /ˈɒfə/ *v.* 提供;供给 (29)
Olympia /əʊˈlɪmpɪə/ 奥林匹亚(地名) (33)
Olympic /əˈlɪmpɪk/ *adj.* 奥林匹克运动会的 (33)
Owen /ˈəʊɪn/ 欧文(本课作动物名) (18)

P

Pacific /pəˈsɪfɪk/ *n.* & *adj.* 太平洋(的) (37)
pack /pæk/ *v.* 堆积;压实;装(箱) (7)
packaging /ˈpækɪdʒɪŋ/ *n.* 包装 (44)
pay /peɪ/ *v.* (paid/paid)付(款) (25)
peace /piːs/ *n.* 和平 (34)
photograph /ˈfəʊtəgrɑːf/ *n.* 照片 (32)
pile /paɪl/ *n.* 堆;大量 (48)
planet /ˈplænɪt/ *n.* 行星 (38)
plastic /ˈplæstɪk/ *n.* & *adj.* 塑料(的) (45)
pleasant /ˈpleznt/ *adj.* 使人愉快的 (8)
plenty /ˈplentɪ/ *n.* 丰富;大量 (4)
pocket /ˈpɒkɪt/ *n.* 口袋;袋子
v. 挣;赚下;赢得 (26)
polite /pəˈlaɪt/ *adj.* 有礼貌的 (40)
pollute /pəˈluːt/ *v.* 污染;弄脏 (44)
pollution /pəˈluːʃn/ *n.* 污染 (43)
population /ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃn/ *n.* 人口 (37)
position /pəˈzɪʃn/ *n.* 位置;方位 (27)
poster /ˈpəʊstə/ *n.* 招贴;海报 (25)
pot /pɒt/ *n.* 盆;壶;瓶 (12)
prepare /prɪˈpeə/ *v.* 准备;预备 (41)
press /pres/ *n.* 印刷机;新闻界 (21)
pride /praɪd/ *n.* 引以自豪的事物(或人);骄傲 (41)
pronounce /prəˈnaʊns/ *v.* 发音;读法 (39)
pronunciation /prəˌnʌnsɪˈeɪʃən/ *n.* 发音;

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读法 (39)
properly /ˈprɒpəlɪ/ *adv.* 正确地 (23)
protect /prəˈtekt/ *v.* 保护 (16)
purpose /ˈpɜːpəs/ *n.* 目的;目标;意图 (10)
push /pʊʃ/ *v.* & *n.* 推;按下 (5)
push-up *n.* 俯卧撑 (36)
pyramid /ˈpɪrəmɪd/ *n.* 金字塔 (22)

Q

quality /ˈkwɒlɪtɪ/ *n.* 质量;品质 (29)

R

rabbit /ˈræbɪt/ *n.* 兔子 (5)
race /reɪs/ *n.* 赛跑;速度竞赛 (36)
rainforest /ˈreɪnfɒrɪst/ *n.* (热带)雨林 (41)
reason /ˈriːzn/ *n.* 原因;动机;理由 (17)
receive /rɪˈsiːv/ *v.* 收到;接到 (22)
recycle /ˌriːˈsaɪkl/ *v.* 回收再用;再循环 (45)
recycling /riːˈsaɪklɪŋ/ *n.* 回收利用 (46)
reduce /rɪˈdjuːs/ *v.* 减少 (44)
reflect /rɪˈflekt/ *v.* 显示;表明;表达 (34)
relationship /rɪˈleɪʃənʃɪp/ *n.* 关系;关联 (18)
relative /ˈrelətɪv/ *n.* 亲戚;亲属 (31)
represent /ˌreprɪˈzent/ *v.* 代表;象征 (33)
respect /rɪˈspekt/ *v.* 尊敬;敬重 (47)
result /rɪˈzʌlt/ *n.* 结果;成绩 (36)
reusable /ˌriːˈjuːzəbl/ *adj.* 可重复使用的 (44)
rhino /ˈraɪnəʊ/ *n.* 犀牛 (18)
rise /raɪz/ *v.* & *n.* (rose/risen)升起;上升;增加 (1)
Rocky /ˈrɒkɪ/ Mountains 落基山脉 (42)
root /ruːt/ *n.* 根 (7)
rope /rəʊp/ *n.* 绳 (36)
rubbish /ˈrʌbɪʃ/ *n.* 垃圾;废物 (43)
rude /ruːd/ *adj.* 粗鲁的;粗野的 (40)

S

Sahara /səˈhɑːrə/ Desert 撒哈拉沙漠 (41)
sample /ˈsæmpl/ *n.* 样品;样本 (29)
scare /skeə/ *v.* & *n.* 惊吓;受惊 (13)
schoolyard /ˈskuːljɑːd/ *n.* 校园 (43)
scream /skriːm/ *v.* 尖声喊叫 (13)
search /sɜːtʃ/ *n.* & *v.* 搜索;查找 (20)
seat /siːt/ *n.* 座位 (48)
seed /siːd/ *n.* 种子 (12)
seedling /ˈsiːdlɪŋ/ *n.* 幼苗;秧苗 (7)
sell /sel/ *v.* (sold/sold)卖;出售 (21)
set /set/ *v.* (set/set)(日、月)落沉;放置;制定 (1)
several /ˈsevrəl/ *pron.* 三个以上;一些 (32)
shade /ʃeɪd/ *n.* 树阴;阴凉处 (8)
shake /ʃeɪk/ *v.* (shook/shaken)摇动;抖动 (14)
shall /ʃæl;ʃəl/ *v. aux.* 将;会 (5)
shine /ʃaɪn/ *v.* (shone/shone)发光;反射 (29)
shower /ˈʃaʊə/ *n.* 阵雨;淋浴 (1)
shut /ʃʌt/ *v.* (shut/shut)关上;合上 (44)
shy /ʃaɪ/ *adj.* 害羞的 (11)
similar /ˈsɪmɪlə/ *adj.* 相像的;相仿的;类似的 (29)
simple /ˈsɪmpl/ *adj.* 简单的;简明的 (23)
sink /sɪŋk/ *n.* 水槽;水池 (44)
sit-up *n.* 仰卧起坐 (36)
sixteen /ˌsɪksˈtiːn/ *num.* 十六 (25)
skin /skɪn/ *n.* 皮;皮肤 (18)
skip /skɪp/ *v.* 跳跃;跳绳 (44)
slogan /ˈsləʊgən/ *n.* 标语;口号 (34)
soccer /ˈsɒkə/ *n.* 足球;英式足球 (5)
sofa /ˈsəʊfə/ *n.* 长沙发 (13)
soil /sɔɪl/ *n.* 土;土壤 (8)
sort /sɔːt/ *v.* 分类;整理
n. 类;种类;类型 (45)
southwest /ˌsaʊθˈwest/ *n.* & *adj.* 西南(的) (11)
Spanish /ˈspænɪʃ/ *adj.* 西班牙(人)的
n. 西班牙语 (42)
species /ˈspiːʃiːz/ *n.* 物种;种类 (47)
spell /spel/ *v.* (spelled/spelled 或 spelt/spelt)拼写 (39)
spirit /ˈspɪrɪt/ *n.* 精神;精灵 (33)
sprout /spraʊt/ *v.* 发芽 (12)

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square /skweə/ *n.* 平方；广场；正方形 （ 42 ）
squirrel /ˈskwɪrəl/ *n.* 松鼠 （ 10 ）
steal /sti:l/ *v.* （stole/stolen）偷盗；窃取（ 23 ）
stem /stem/ *n.* 茎；干 （ 12 ）
storm /stɔ:m/ *n.* 暴风雨 （ 7 ）
succeed /səkˈsi:d/ *v.* 成功；做成 （ 29 ）
sunrise /ˈsʌnraɪz/ *n.* 日出 （ 1 ）
sunset /ˈsʌnset/ *n.* 日落 （ 1 ）
sunlight /ˈsʌnlaɪt/ *n.* 阳光；日光 （ 10 ）
sunshine /ˈsʌnʃaɪn/ *n.* 阳光 （ 2 ）
surely /ˈʃʊəlɪ/ *adv.* 当然；确信无疑 （ 29 ）
surface /ˈsɜ:fɪs/ *n.* 表面；表层 （ 38 ）
survive /səˈvaɪv/ *v.* 生存；存活 （ 18 ）
swing /swɪŋ/ *n.* 秋千
v. （swung/swung）打秋千；摇摆 （ 2 ）
symbol /ˈsɪmbl/ *n.* 标志；象征 （ 17 ）

T

tablet /ˈtæblɪt/ *n.* 平板电脑；牌；碑 （ 19 ）
tap /tæp/ *n.* 龙头；阀门 （ 46 ）
technology /tekˈnɒlədʒɪ/ *n.* 技术 （ 19 ）
test /test/ *v.* & *n.* 测验；考查 （ 10 ）
thick /θɪk/ *adj.* 厚的 （ 32 ）
thumbs-up /ˈθʌmsˌʌp/ *n.* 翘拇指 （ 40 ）
thunder /ˈθʌndə/ *n.* 雷（声） （ 1 ）
thunderstorm /ˈθʌndəstɔ:m/ *n.* 雷雨；雷暴 （ 1 ）
tie /taɪ/ *v.* （用线、绳等）系；拴；绑；捆；束 （ 26 ）
tightly /ˈtaɪtlɪ/ *adv.* 紧紧地；牢固地 （ 11 ）
tiny /ˈtaɪnɪ/ *adj.* 微小的 （ 13 ）
ton /tʌn/ *n.* 吨 （ 48 ）
topic /ˈtɒpɪk/ *n.* 话题 （ 20 ）
torch /tɔ:tʃ/ *n.* 火炬；火把 （ 34 ）
tortoise /ˈtɔ:təs/ *n.* 龟 （ 18 ）
total /ˈtəʊtl/ *n.* 总计；总数
adj. 总的；总计的 （ 38 ）
translate /trænsˈleɪt/ *v.* 翻译 （ 39 ）
truck /trʌk/ *n.* 货车；手推车 （ 46 ）
truly /ˈtru:lɪ/ *adv.* 真正；正确地 （ 18 ）
trust /trʌst/ *v.* & *n.* 相信；依赖 （ 28 ）
trusting /ˈtrʌstɪŋ/ *adj.* 信任的 （ 28 ）
Turkey /ˈtɜ:kɪ/ 土耳其 （ 41 ）
twentieth /ˈtwentɪəθ/ *num.* & *adj.* 第二十（的） （ 36 ）
Tai Chi /ˌtaɪ ˈtʃi:/ *n.* 太极 （ 2 ）

U

unlike /ˌʌnˈlaɪk/ *prep.* 不像；与……不同 （ 46 ）
until（ =till） /ənˈtɪl/ *conj.* 直到……为止（ 6 ）
used /ju:zd/ *adj.* 用过的；旧的；二手的 （ 48 ）

V

vacation /vəˈkeɪʃən；veɪˈkeɪʃən/ *n.* 假期；休假 （ 13 ）
value /ˈvælju:/ *n.* 价值 （ 28 ）

W

warn /wɔ:n/ *v.* 警告；提醒 （ 18 ）
washroom /ˈwɒʃrʊm/ *n.* 盥洗室 （ 39 ）
waste /weɪst/ *v.* & *n.* 浪费 （ 44 ）
web /web/ *n.* 网络；网 （ 23 ）
weigh /weɪ/ *v.* 有……重；重 （ 32 ）
while /waɪl/ *conj.* 当……的时候；在……期间 （ 26 ）
wind /wɪnd/ *n.* 风；气流 （ 3 ）

Y

yard /jɑ:d/ *n.* 院子；场地 （ 12 ）

Z

zero /ˈzɪərəʊ/ *num.* 零 （ 6 ）
Zoe /ˈzəʊɪ/ 佐伊（本课作动物名） （ 13 ）

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Structures and Expressions

Unit 1

weather report	天气预报	(1)
be scared of	害怕;恐惧	(1)
neither… nor…	既不…… 也不……	(2)
winter jasmine	迎春花	(2)
play on the swing	荡秋千	(2)
a field trip	野外旅游;远足;(学生)实地考察旅行	(2)
one by one	一个接一个	(3)
long for	渴望;向往;盼望	(4)
all year round	一年到头;终年	(4)
plenty of	许多;大量	(4)
hundreds of	数百的	(4)
turn around	转身	(5)
monkey bar	攀爬架;猴架	(5)
hold on	抓住;抓紧	(5)
come down	下来	(5)
give… a push	推……一下	(5)
as… as…	和……一样	(6)
below zero	零下	(6)
not… until…	直到……才……	(6)
Groundhog Day	土拨鼠日(北美的一个传统节日。根据传说,如果这一天土拨鼠能看到它自己的影子,那么北美的冬天还有6个星期才会结束。如果它看不到影子,春天不久就会来临。)	(6)
sugar bush	枫糖林	(6)

Unit 2

fill… with…	用……填满	(7)
by the way	顺便说一下	(7)
dust storm	沙尘暴	(7)
turn into	变成	(7)
for sure	肯定地;确定地	(7)
in the bottom of…	在……底部	(7)
It's pleasant to do…	做……很愉快。	(8)
take energy from…	从……获取能量	(8)
in a word	总之;一句话	(8)

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TV channel	电视频道	(9)
have fun doing	做……有趣	(9)
log onto	登录;登入	(9)
make sure	确信	(10)
keep… away from	使……远离	(10)
best of all	更好的是;更重要的是	(10)
eastern Asia	东亚	(11)
close up	合起来;收起来	(11)
open up	张开;打开	(11)
When it comes to…	当提到;就……而论	(11)
along with	和……一起	(11)
in the middle of	在……中间;在……中部	(11)
a living fossil	一个活化石	(11)
at the top of…	在……顶端	(12)
a flower bud	花骨朵	(12)
look after	照顾;照看	(12)

Unit 3

on a vacation	度假	(13)
be afraid of	害怕	(13)
be famous for	因……出名	(14)
up to	达到	(14)
instead of	用……代替;是……而不是……	(15)
wait a minute	等一下;等一会儿	(16)
You're joking, aren't you?	你们在开玩笑,不是吗?	(16)
April Fools' Day	愚人节	(16)
at the beginning of…	在……之初	(17)
drop to	下降到;跌至	(17)
food chain	食物链	(17)
in balance	保持平衡	(17)
in danger	处于危险状态	(17)
cut down	把……砍倒;减少	(17)
as well	(除某事或某人外)还;也	(17)
touch one's heart	打动某人	(18)

Unit 4

search engine	搜索引擎	(20)
depend on	依靠;取决于;根据	(20)
Easter Bunny	复活节兔子	(20)

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pass on	传递;前进	(21)
by hand	用手;手工	(21)
printing press	印刷机	(21)
keep on	继续	(21)
in seconds	在很短的时间内	(23)
far away	遥远	(23)
Every coin has two sides.	每个硬币都有两面/每件事物都有两面性。	(23)
aside from	除……之外	(23)
take up	占用,占据;开始从事;接受(提议)	(23)
set up a time	约个时间	(24)

Unit 5

make money	挣钱;赚钱	(25)
come up to	(为攀谈而)走到跟前;走近	(26)
pay for	付款;支付	(26)
for sale	待售;供出售	(26)
go/walk over to	从一处到另一处	(26)
What is it for?	它是干什么用的?	(26)
I'm afraid I can't afford it.	我恐怕买不起。	(26)
move up	升级;提升;上升	(27)
beef up	加强;补充	(27)
be surprised to…	惊讶于……;对……感到惊讶	(28)
push a product	推销产品	(29)
stand out	出色;杰出;更为重要	(29)
catch one's eye	吸引某人的目光	(29)
have an interest in	在……方面有兴趣	(29)
sell out of	售空;卖光;脱销	(30)
less than	少于	(30)

Unit 6

stand on one foot	一只脚站立	(31)
set a new world record	创造一项新的世界纪录	(31)
break a record	打破记录	(31)
compete against…	与……竞争;对抗	(33)
every four years	每四年	(33)
Good point.	说得好。	(33)
take place	发生;举行	(33)
be amazed at…	惊讶于……	(33)
stand for	代表	(34)

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dream team	梦之队	(35)
have an influence on	对……有影响	(35)
time after time	多次;反复;不断地	(35)

Unit 7

in total	总计;合计;总共	(38)
one third	三分之一	(38)
be covered with…	被……覆盖	(38)
two thirds	三分之二	(38)
ring up	给……打电话	(39)
go up	上升;升起	(39)
in different ways	用不同的方式或方法	(39)
shake hands	握手	(40)
be known for…	因……而众所周知	(41)
in recent years	在最近一些年里	(41)
square kilometre	平方千米,平方公里	(42)
The Great Lakes	北美五大湖	(42)

Unit 8

clean up	打扫;把……打扫干净	(43)
draw one's attention	引起……的注意	(43)
pick up	拣起;拿起	(43)
a bit of	一点儿	(43)
throw away	扔掉	(44)
shut down	关闭;停下	(44)
again and again	再三地;反复地	(46)
start out	启程,出发;开始做	(47)
live off	以……为食;以……为生	(47)
die off	相继死去; 灭绝	(47)
divide… into…	把……分成……	(48)
It's one's duty to…	……是某人的职责/义务。	(48)

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Irregular Verbs

be	was/were	been	go	went	gone
babysit	babysat	babysat	grow	grew	grown
beat	beat	beaten	hang	hung/hanged	hung/hanged
become	became	become	have	had	had
begin	began	begun	hear	heard	heard
blow	blew	blown	hide	hid	hidden
break	broke	broken	hit	hit	hit
bring	brought	brought	hold	held	held
build	built	built	hurt	hurt	hurt
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt	keep	kept	kept
buy	bought	bought	know	knew	known
catch	caught	caught	lay	laid	laid
choose	chose	chosen	lead	led	led
come	came	come	leave	left	left
cost	cost	cost	lend	lent	lent
cut	cut	cut	let	let	let
deal	dealt	dealt	lie	lay	lain
dig	dug	dug	light	lighted/lit	lighted/lit
do	did	done	lose	lost	lost
draw	drew	drawn	make	made	made
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt	meet	met	met
drink	drank	drunk	mistake	mistook	mistaken
drive	drove	driven	pay	paid	paid
eat	ate	eaten	put	put	put
fall	fell	fallen	read	read	read
feed	fed	fed	ride	rode	ridden
feel	felt	felt	ring	rang	rung
fight	fought	fought	rise	rose	risen
find	found	found	run	ran	run
fit	fitted/fit	fitted/fit	say	said	said
fly	flew	flown	see	saw	seen
forget	forgot	forgotten	sell	sold	sold
freeze	froze	frozen	send	sent	sent
get	got	got/gotten	set	set	set
give	gave	given	shake	shook	shaken

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shine	shone	shone	swim	swam	swum
show	showed	shown	swing	swung	swung
shut	shut	shut	take	took	taken
sing	sang	sung	teach	taught	taught
sink	sank	sunk	tear	tore	torn
sit	sat	sat	tell	told	told
sleep	slept	slept	think	thought	thought
speak	spoke	spoken	throw	threw	thrown
spell	spelled/spelt	spelled/spelt	understand	understood	understood
spend	spent	spent	wake	woke	woken
stand	stood	stood	wear	wore	worn
steal	stole	stolen	win	won	won
stick	stuck	stuck	write	wrote	written
strive	strove	striven			

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Grammar

构词法 (Word Building)

了解英语单词的构成规律，对我们记忆、使用单词都有帮助。英语构词的方法主要有三种，即合成、派生（加前缀、后缀）和转化。

1. 合成词由两个或两个以上的词合并而成，又称为复合词。常见合成方式如下表：

常用合成方式

类　别	构 成 方 法	例　　词
复合名词	名词 + 名词 形容词 + 名词 副词 + 名词 名词 + 动词	weekend　basketball blackboard　midnight outdoor　outside sunrise　sunset
复合代词	代词宾格或物主代词 + self (selves) some (any, no) + one (body, thing)	myself　yourself himself　herself ourselves　themselves something　somebody　someone anything　anybody　anyone nothing　nobody

2. 派生词是指在一个单词的前面或后面加一个词缀而形成的新词。常见的词汇前缀、后缀如下表：

常见的词汇前缀

前 缀	构 成 方 法	例　　词
un-	加在某些形容词前，构成其反义词	happy *adj*. (幸福的) — unhappy *adj*. (不幸福的) important *adj*. (重要的) — unimportant *adj*. (不重要的)
dis-	加在某些动词、形容词或名词前，构成其反义词	appear *v*. (出现) — disappear *v*. (消失) honest *adj*. (诚实的) — dishonest *adj*. (不诚实的) order *n*. (秩序) — disorder *n*. (紊乱)
en-	加在某些名词或形容词前构成及物动词	courage *n*. (勇气) — encourage *v*. (鼓励) large *adj*. (大的) — enlarge *v*. (扩大) rich *adj*. (丰富的) — enrich *v*. (使丰富)

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常见的词汇后缀

后缀	构成方法	例　　词
-ment -ing -er -or -ion -tion	加在某些动词后，构成名词	develop *v*. (发展) — development *n*. (发展) meet *v*. (遇见) — meeting *n*. (会议) teach *v*. (讲授) — teacher *n*. (教师) act *v*. (表演) — actor *n*. (男演员) discuss *v*. (讨论) — discussion *n*. (讨论) explain *v*. (解释) — explanation *n*. (解释)
-ful -y -ly	加在某些名词后，构成形容词	care *n*. (小心) — careful *adj*. (小心的) wind *n*. (风) — windy *adj*. (有风的) friend *n*. (朋友) — friendly *adj*. (友好的) week *n*. (星期) — weekly *adj*. (每周的)
-less	加在某些名词后，构成词义相反的形容词	care *n*. (谨慎) — careless *adj*. (粗心的) home *n*. (家) — homeless *adj*. (无家可归的)
-ness	加在某些形容词后，构成名词	dark *adj*. (黑暗的) — darkness *n*. (黑暗) happy *adj*. (幸福的) — happiness *n*. (幸福)
-ly	加在某些形容词后，构成副词	busy *adj*. (忙的) — busily *adv*. (忙地) clear *adj*. (清楚的) — clearly *adv*. (清楚地)

3. 转化。英语中，有的词可能具有几种词性，而词性的确定取决于该词在句子中的作用。例如：

That way, the wind and water don't carry the soil away.　（water “水”为名词）
Please remember to water your plants.　（water “浇水”为动词）
The show starts on March 21.　（show “节目”为名词）
Mary will show you the best way to grow roses.　（show “展示”为动词）
Let me have a try.　（try “尝试”为名词）
I will try to improve myself.　（try “努力”为动词）
Marco Polo wrote a famous book about his travels to China.　（book “书”为名词）
I will book tickets online.　（book “预定”为动词）

不定代词some, any (Indefinite Pronouns: some, any)

some与any是表示不定数量的代词，意思是“一些”，具有名词和形容词的性质。

1. some在句中可作主语、宾语和定语。作定语时，后接可数名词复数形式，也可以接不可数名词，多用于肯定句。例如:

Some want to be policemen, and some want to be artists.　(作主语)

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Some of the little ones are chasing each other. (作主语)
I have seen some of your paintings. (作宾语)
I'll send some to Li Ming. (作宾语)
I heard some new animals arrived at the zoo. (作定语)
Danny would like some water. (作定语)

注意：

some也用在征询对方意见、建议的一般疑问句中，表示委婉、礼貌。例如：

Would you like some tea, please?

Do you need some help?

2. any常用于疑问句、否定句和条件从句中，在句中作定语或宾语。例如：

The grocery had many traditional foods, but I didn't know any of them. (作宾语)
Sorry, I don't have any crayons. (作定语)
Did you have any trouble finding your way here? (作定语)
Are there any pandas here? (作定语)
You can take any of these books. (作宾语)
We probably won't see any flowers until May or June! (作定语)
If you have any news about that, tell me right away. (作定语)

注意：

any 用于肯定句中表示“任何”的意思。例如：

You can choose any book you like.

if引导的条件状语从句 (Adverbial Clause with "if")

从属连词if引导的条件状语从句和时间状语从句一样，用现在时表示将来。if的意思是“如果，假如”。从句位于句首时，从句与主句间用逗号隔开。例如：

If we have a meeting for our club, I'll book tickets online.

If I work hard this evening, I'll complete my research.

If all of us make a small change in our life, it will make a big difference to our environment.

I'll go with you tomorrow if I have time.

What will happen if he comes to our neighbourhood?

常见的引导条件状语从句的连词或词组还有unless (除非)，as long as (只要)等。例如：

One can't learn a foreign language unless he studies hard.

As long as you drive carefully, you will be very safe.

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宾语从句 (Object Clause)

在复合句中作宾语的从句叫作宾语从句。在某些动词、形容词和介词之后都可以带有宾语从句。

1. 及物动词后由连接代词引导的宾语从句

常用的连接代词有：that, what, who, which, whose等等。例如：

I never knew that garbage was so interesting.

Take what you need. Give what you can.

Do you know who he is?

I can't remember whose coat it was.

常跟连接代词that引导宾语从句的动词有：agree, believe, decide, hear, hope, imagine, know, notice, say, see, think, wish等等。在口语和非正式文体中，连接代词that可以省略。例如：

Do you know (that) our basketball team is going to play in another city?

Ms. Liu believes (that) most people want to be honest.

2. 及物动词后由连接副词引导的宾语从句

常用的连接副词有：how, when, where, why等等。例如：

Could you tell me how we can get there?

Did anyone find out when the Olympics began?

3. 某些形容词后的宾语从句

常用的形容词有：sure, glad, sorry, happy, afraid等等。例如：

I'm afraid I can't afford it.

I'm sure you'll like this experiment!

注意：

宾语从句中，主句的谓语动词是现在时或将来时，从句的谓语动词按句子意思可用任何时态；主句的谓语动词是过去时，从句的谓语动词多用过去时态，若从句表示的是客观真理或永久性情况，通常用现在时态。

副词的比较级和最高级 (Comparative and Superlative Adverbs)

八年级上册归纳总结了形容词的比较级和最高级的构成及用法。副词比较级和最高级的构成及用法与形容词基本相同，只是在副词最高级前的定冠词the可以省略。其构成和用法举例如下：

1. 在单音节词和少数双音节词 (如：early) 词尾，比较级加-er，最高级加-est。例如：

hard — harder — hardest；slow — slower — slowest；early — earlier — earliest

Push harder!

The days are getting longer and the sun rises earlier in the morning.

2. 在两个及两个以上音节词的前面，比较级加more，最高级加most。例如：

carefully — more carefully — most carefully；happily — more happily — most happily

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It lets us get things done more quickly.

3. 下列副词的比较级和最高级的变化不规则，需特殊记忆。

well — better — best；much — more — most

little — less — least；far — farther — farthest

By working together, they perform better.

Mine flew farther than Jenny's airplane, but Brian's flew (the) farthest.

现在完成时态 (Present Perfect Tense)

现在完成时由助动词have (has) + 过去分词构成，表示动作发生在过去，但仍然和现在有联系。在八年级上册，我们学习了现在完成时的两种基本用法：

1. 表示到现在为止动作已经完成或刚刚完成，但结果影响到现在。例如：

They have mastered all the bakery skills.

（学习烘烤的动作已经完成，这项技能的掌握影响到现在。）

2. 表示开始于过去、并延续到现在（或将继续进行或刚停止）的动作或状态，常跟表示一段时间的状语连用。例如：

I have been in Canada for two weeks.

We have lived here since 2000.

另外，英语中的动词按其动作发生的方式、过程的长短分为延续性动词和瞬间动词。瞬间动词往往是不能用现在完成时表持续性的，但这些动词的否定结构则可以用在现在完成时。例如：

I haven't seen you for ages.

My mum hasn't bought anything for three months.

被动语态 (Passive Voice)

语态是表示主语和动词之间关系的动词形式。英语动词分为主动和被动两种语态。主动语态表示主语是动作的发出者，被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者。例如：

People named the first passenger train the Rocket. (主动语态)

The first passenger train was named the Rocket. (被动语态)

They called this dance the pow-wow. (主动语态)

This dance was called the pow-wow. (被动语态)

被动语态由“助动词be +及物动词的过去分词”构成（be有人称和数的变化），被动语态强调动作的承受者，其执行者有时不必提及，如要提及，用“by+动作执行者”短语。例如：

The Olympic slogan is created by the host city.

I am not so easily cheated.

These dry places are called deserts.

A girl was hit by a car at 15 Park Road.

Were these words written last week?

The date of the All-Star Game will be announced next Thursday.

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it 的用法 (Using "it")

在七年级上册，我们已学习总结了代词it的七种用法。除了指代作用外，it还可以作为引导词，具体用法如下：

1. 在句首作形式主语，将真实主语（通常是动词不定式短语、Verb-ing 或主语从句）移到句子后面。例如：

It is not right to waste things. (代替不定式短语作形式主语)

It is no use talking without doing. (代替Verb-ing作形式主语)

It is lucky that the boy hasn't fallen from the tree. (代替主语从句作形式主语)

2. 作形式宾语，代替真实宾语（通常是不定式短语、Verb-ing 或宾语从句）。 例如：

My father makes it a habit to take a walk after supper. (代替不定式短语作形式宾语)

They all consider it important protecting the environment. (代替Verb-ing作形式宾语)

Our teacher thinks it a pity that he didn't pass the exam. (代替宾语从句作形式宾语)

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